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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.

THE INCOME-TAX AND THE BUDGET.

It is the perpetual destiny of Whig Governments to stumble over Finance. What is the cause is impossible to say; whether the traditions of Holland House and the days of Fox, are too slightly imbued with commercial knowledge for the present day, or that with great openness to conviction on all political and social questions—when settled by the people—there is a total incapacity in the party to deal with fiscal arithmetic, is hard to decide; but certain it is, Whig Ministries make a sad mess of all money matters. A balance sheet with the sum total on the right side of it, is with them an impossibility; in the plenitude of power, with all opponents disarmed, or even ranged on their side, they produce a Budget that turns all amity to wrath, unites against them the scattered forces of conflicting parties, and shakes them in their seats at the moment when in other respects they seemed most secure. The statement on Friday week was more unhappily put forth, and exhibited even less tact than their former dismal performances in this way. Lord J. Russell had a bad case; but he made it worse by his mode of handling it, which was so exceedingly unskillful that people are driven to the belief he meant for some purpose, to give as much offence as possible. If this was his intention, he perfectly succeeded. There has been nothing but discontent, misunderstandings, and explanations ever since. Even on the same evening Sir C. Wood had to define what the Premier did *not* mean; Lord Palmerston had to do the same. On Monday came more explanations, and a concession to the storm—the Estimates were to be turned over to a "Secret Committee." On Tuesday night, it was found that a "Select Committee" would do as well, and a Select Committee it is to be. But the miscalculation of

public opinion, the indecision, and want of resource and foresight exhibited at every step, are lamentable. They were excused in 1841, because the party was weak; but now they break down on finance, when every division list shows a large majority; their checks are created by mismanagement that sets opinion against them.

The party, we repeat, are pursued by a financial fate; they are moderately successful in many things, well intentioned in most of their measures. Their evil destiny waits for the financial statement, and "all the demon makes his full descent" in that annual exposition of ways and means familiarly known as the "Budget."

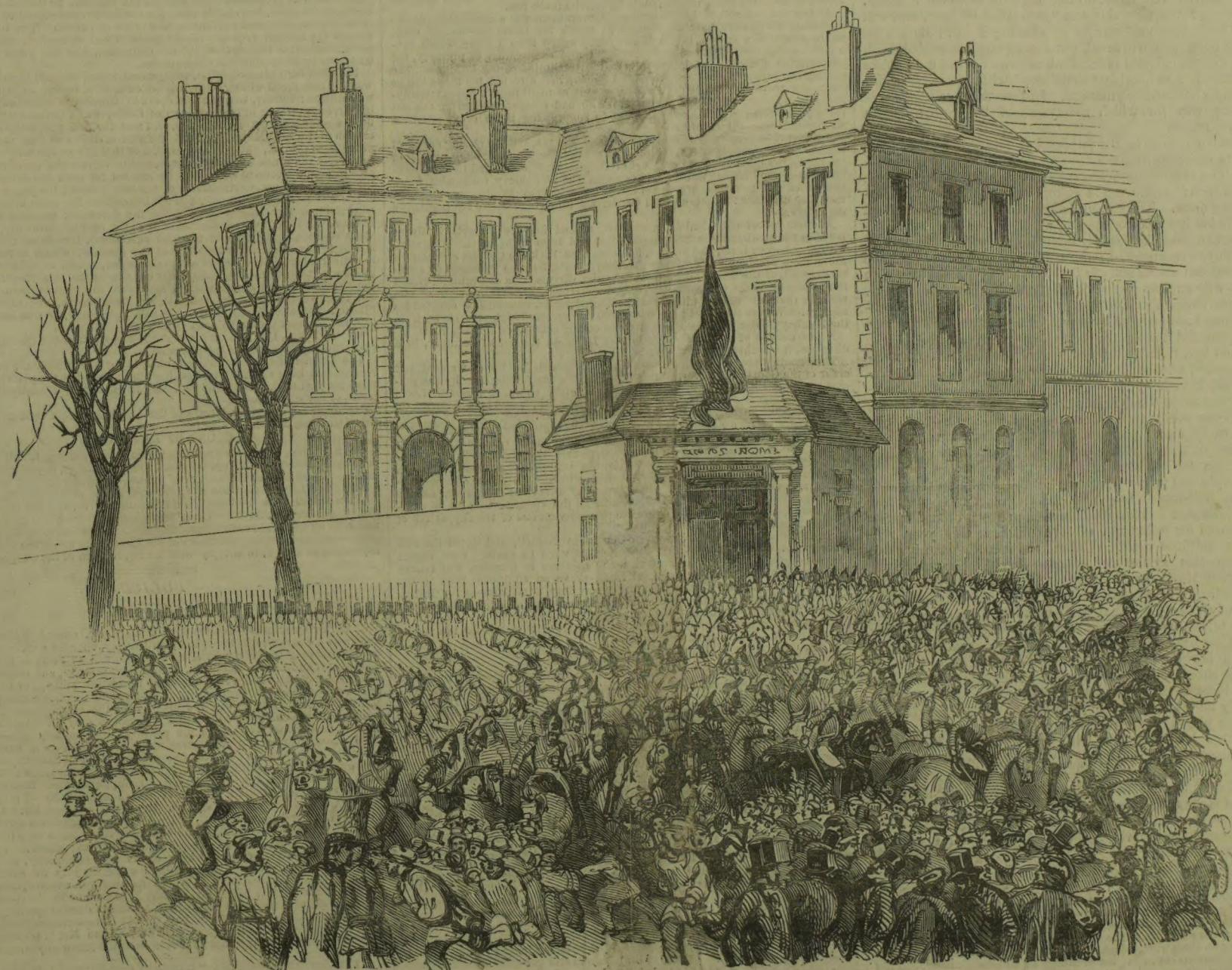
So invariable is the failure, that a positive impression has been made on the public mind, of the impossibility of their success. A Whig Ministry, and a deficient revenue, are associated ideas; the accession of the party to office sends down the funds by a kind of anticipatory and sympathetic movement; people know what will happen. Whether their Chancellor of the Exchequer be a Wood or a Baring, he is always like Hood's "unlucky Joe," with whom nothing went right. And as that most unhappy of postboys at last grew reckless under continual calamity, and would as soon start on a journey with all the limch-pins out as in, seeing that no care he could take would prevent the disaster that was sure to occur, so the Whig financiers give up the struggle, never attempt to save money, never devise any but the old and worst ways of getting it, and press their bad scheme at the worst possible time, in the clumsiest manner, with a blindness little short of fatuity. If counselled to prudence and exertion, they might reply with the unfortunate Joe just cited, "what's the use of it to a man who was born on a Friday?" There is nothing for it but to let things have

their course, sit still, and take the smash quietly. It *will* come; good years or bad, abundance or famine, it is all the same.

The House of Commons on Friday last was in a state that must have made the very hair of the Tadpoles and Tapers stand on end. Sir Robert Inglis, alone, had a word of approval to throw to the Ministry, like an alms; all else was bitterness. When the companions of Ulysses cut the bag which was the parting gift of Æolus, the uproar of the elements that ensued was but a type of the storm the opening the present Budget raised about the ears of the Government. There is yet another and more fatal analogy; the "bag tied with silver cord" was supposed to contain immense riches; but, alas! it proved nothing but wind! In short, it was a Whig Budget, presenting only a void and "deficiency."

The faults of the Whigs as financiers seem to be these; a want of courage to grapple in earnest with the amount of the expenditure and a too rigid adherence to routine, doing all that has ever been done before in the same manner, without enquiring whether the same efficiency might not be secured by a much less outlay: next, when a deficiency does occur, a total want of any resource or expedient for supplying it, except those already existing, which former Governments have already acted on; lastly, they have an unfortunate tendency to put their case in the worst shape at the worst opportunity.

Every one must remember the Budget of 1841, with its revision of the Timber and Sugar Duties. Their plan has since been carried out; but they proposed it when at their last gasp, as a party, after having neglected the proper policy when they were strong and prosperous. They were, doubtless, sincere; yet, from the time and manner in which they proposed the change, no one believed



THE MUNICIPAL GUARDS CHARGING THE CROWD BEFORE M. GUIZOT'S HOTEL.

either in their wisdom or sincerity, and they sunk under a large Conservative majority, covered with ridicule.

Is it not strange to see the same kind of mistake repeated in 1848, with all the experience of the interval to guide them? There is the same want of knowledge of men, and inability to suit their policy to the circumstances of the time. It surely required very little perception to judge that, though a deficiency exists, the present was not the juncture at which an addition could be made to the Income-Tax with impunity. But the Government only cast up the sum wanted, and turned a screw of two per cent. on to the Income-Tax, to raise it. There is not the slightest attempt made at any expedient, or policy, or line of action. If any third clerk in the Treasury had been asked what he would do under the circumstances, he would have proposed just the very course. But is it to be tolerated in the Prime Minister of a great country, that he may be as barren of resource and action as a mere red-tapist—the small mediocrity of an office desk? No. In a Minister is expected some originality of thought and intellect—some fertility of expedient and policy—that, in short, which the world recognises as statesmanship.

The Government seem to have been misled by the facility with which Sir R. Peel imposed the Income-Tax at first, and afterwards prolonged its term. But what can be done at one time, can by no means be repeated with the same success at another. Peel accompanied the tax with large remissions of duties, and laid the foundation of a new and great commercial policy. It was a broad and comprehensive plan, promising results which would be worth the price; he followed it up when the experiment proved successful. The one step of totally abolishing the Excise on Glass was bolder than anything the Whigs ever dared attempt. It was followed by another measure bolder still—the abolition of the Corn Laws, which was the destruction not of a Statute or an Excise Act merely, but of a whole system. In all Peel's measures there was a broad view of the empire and its needs; a decision in the plan, and determination in carrying out, of his policy that commanded respect; and as it directed men's minds to the future, and opened new channels of activity, they cheerfully ratified his demand on their present resources as the price of future advantages, which are surely coming, and with them are slowly rising new power and influence for the man who pointed the way to them. The greatest of Peel's triumphs is yet to be, and the incapacity of the Whigs to deal with these questions is hastening it. Unaccompanied by any compensating measure, the Government merely works more tightly the machinery devised by their predecessors. We want money, and we take it where it is most likely to be got—that is the whole extent of Ministerial invention.

Now, admitting that the deficiency, of more than three millions, must be made up, the circumstances of the time should have been considered before the above "stand and deliver" sort of method of doing so was resolved upon. A depression, left from the awful struggle of the past two years, still hangs over all classes of society; that alone would make such an increase in the taxation of the heaviest-burdened section of the community most difficult to impose. But the proposal of an additional two per cent. was sure to work up the dissatisfaction of the public to the point of resistance. The gradual and insidious development of this tax, which places professional skill (the most uncertain of all possessions) on the same level as real property, which is the most solid, with its last step, became alarming. It was first proposed for three years: then another extension of time was added to it at the same amount: now we have an extension of time and an increase in the amount, both together; the promise, that the additional two per cent. shall cease in two years, leaving the impost at three per cent. for the remainder of this renewed lease, no one regards as worth a straw. All experience proves that this tax "is a kind of burr, and will stick;" once settled on us, there is no shaking it off. Before the two years are over, there will break out some petty miserable war in the territories of the colonial office, that will run us into a debt, like that of Kaffirland; and another "deficiency" will require the whole five per cent. to be made permanent. In fact, there is no disaster in a pecuniary way for which two years of Whig government would not prepare us.

The instinctive feeling in the public that this will be the result, drives them to resist the increase now, on pain of being loaded with it for ever. The Government points to its expenditure: the nation replies, "Retrench;" and, what is more, is in just the temper to insist on its being done. The conduct of the Government since Lord John Russell's badly conceived speech, which left an impression exactly the reverse of what he possibly intended, shows irresolution and weakness, always precursors of failure. The country is roused, the press is unanimous; on all sides is heard an expression of contempt for Ministers, who exhibit no more resource than parish overseers. All must be convinced that a deficiency of even more than three millions might have been covered by a temporary resumption of some of the taxes remitted during the last thirty years, a loan on the security of that tax, trusting the rest to the reaction that may naturally be expected after this period of depression, while the present year should have been devoted to a real reduction of expenditure; in that way alone the deficiency might have been met without any injury to our military and naval strength. If we only paid for the *force* we required, placed *where* it was wanted, there need be no increase of taxation at all. But if the country permits a policy that keeps ten line-of-battle ships in a European port, to overawe a people and prop up a rotten Throne, while on the coasts of an empire, half-barbarous and always cruel, our countrymen are murdered because left without one steamer to protect them, it must be prepared for a demand of three millions this year, and probably six millions next. Unless the people sternly and promptly stop this system of armaments, not for ourselves, but for the crazy Royalties of Europe, there will be no limit either to our expenditure or taxation. We have not discussed here the injustice of the Income-Tax itself; that is a question long ago settled. The injustice was overlooked for a necessity; but now that necessity need not exist, does not exist, save to men who have the ability and boldness that could remove it. The oppression, therefore, once submitted to, is now universally resisted. There never was an instance of the people and the press being so strongly and completely united against any former tax. The Government cannot find one journal to support their confiscation scheme. The old organs of opinion denounce, without exception, the want of talent that reduces a Government to the level of a parochial vestry striking a rate. The younger journals, the reflectors of a yet wider circle of opinion, hold out no hope that the Government can bribe the industrious classes to support the tax by holding out the delusion that they are exempted from it. The *London Telegraph* puts this part of the question clearly, and it is echoed by the provincial press throughout the country:—

We believe the fact to be fully established, that all taxation, let it be levied as it may, is, in the end, extracted from industry. The middle and property classes do press, and ever have pressed, on the lower classes, as the Government presses on them by taxation. By their power of giving or withholding employment, they can, to a great extent, and always do as far as they can, protect themselves against the exactions of the Government. It is excessive taxation, however, weighing on them which—looking at prices—is more onerous now than ever it was in war, that makes them bear so heavily on all beneath them, and has borne down the agricultural and other labourers to the very lowest and most degraded condition. It is in evidence and cannot be disproved, that the liberated negroes in our West India colonies are in a far better condition, physically and morally, than the labourers in the once happy England. Excessive taxation has in every country, from ancient Venice to Modern Holland—from Turkey to

France—ruined every people; and we put it to the middle classes, who now feel the scourge, and whom it will next reduce to the same condition, whether they will allow themselves any longer to be the instrument for extorting such vast sums from the bulk of the working classes? Now or never is the time to resist the increasing expenditure of the Government, and the imposition for ever of new and more onerous burdens. To save our country from irredeemable decay, and the industrious people from starvation, we must curb the extravagances of the Government, and oppose the infliction of any new tax.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SWITZERLAND.

On the 15th inst., the Diet, after a calm and thorough discussion, voted the reply to the collective note of France, Austria, and Prussia. The deputies of Neuchatel and Appenzell Interior, who had received no instructions from their Governments, had withheld their adhesion. On the 16th, the Diet indefinitely adjourned after a session of seven months.

M. Kruden, Envoy of Russia to the Vorort, had received despatches from his Court, declaring in haughty terms, its full concurrence in the notes of Austria, France, and Prussia, of 3rd November and 18th January last; and instructing him to declare further, that in consequence of late proceedings in Switzerland, the Emperor felt himself discharged from his engagement, as one of the five contracting Powers in the treaty of Vienna, to maintain the neutrality of the Swiss Confederation.

The Committee on the proposed Revision of the Fact, had deputed to M. Kern, of Thurgoeve, and M. Druey, of Vaud, the task of drawing up the report.

GERMAN STATES.

BAVARIA.—According to a letter from Munich, it would appear that the King is determined to revenge himself upon those who forced him to dismiss his mistress. His first victim, it is said, would be Prince Wallenstein and M. Thiersch, the rector of the University, whom he charges with being the real instigators of the popular movement. His Majesty visits the house lately occupied by Lola Montes every day. Two companies of infantry are constantly stationed before it for its protection, and twenty workmen are employed in repairing the havoc committed by the people. The King has ordered the house to be fitted up with its former magnificence, and does not seem to have renounced all idea of reinstating it in his Spanish mistress. According to all appearances Bavaria is on the eve of a serious revolution.

UNITED STATES.

By the *Montezuma* and *Wyoming* we have advices from New York to the 1st instant, and Philadelphia to the 29th ult. The advices by these arrivals are not important, and tend rather to confirm the intelligence brought by the previous steamer than to add new materials.

In reference to the announced treaty of peace with Mexico the *New York Herald* says:—"Of the general fact of a treaty, there can be no doubt; but the negotiation is combined and coupled with a number of very curious particulars, which will have a great and important influence on its progress to mutual ratification by the Governments of the two countries."

The *Herald* adds, that General Scott was incited by the Clay party to conclude a treaty, in opposition to the wishes of the American Executive.

From Texas intelligence had been received, announcing that a war had broken out in that state between the Delaware and Camanche Indians, which was waging to such an extent that it was feared it would lead to a general war among all the Indian tribes of both Texas and Mexico. In the fight between the two above-named tribes, the Delawares were defeated, with the loss of twenty-five of their warriors. Other accounts of skirmishes between the whites and Camanches, caused by depredations of the latter against the former, are also given.

The alleged cause of the war was an incursion of the Delawares upon the hunting grounds of the Camanches, and also favouring the whites in the war between the Indian tribes and Texas.

The proceedings of the United States' Congress, since the date of the *Cambria's* accounts, had not been marked by any decisive action or new feature.

A very large meeting of citizens favourable to General Taylor for the Presidency was held at New Orleans on the evening of the 23rd. The meeting was very crowded and very enthusiastic.

The Boston papers announce the stoppage of Messrs. Robeson and Co., extensive calico printers and cotton manufacturers, of Fall River.

WEST INDIES.

By the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ship *Forth*, bringing the West India and Mexican mails, we learn that the yellow fever was making great havoc in the 88th Regiment at Barbadoes, and that some of the islands were suffering for want of rain.

Amongst other goods, brought by the *Forth* on freight, are 23,304 dollars on merchants' account, 117 ounces of gold dust, and other specie; 60 cases of cigars; 558 serons of cochineal; 29 live turtle; and 29 bars of silver.

INDIA.

Advices by express, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, have been received this week. The dates are from Calcutta to the 9th, Madras to the 14th, and Bombay to the 16th of January.

Lord Dalhousie, the new Governor-General, had touched at Madras, and his arrival at Calcutta was hourly expected when the mails left.

Among the last acts of Lord Hardinge's Government was a notification, drawn up during his passage down the Ganges, in which the Governor-General made public a copy of a second proclamation lately issued from Lahore, which prohibited, under the penalties of imprisonment and confiscation of property, the perpetration of Suttee and Infanticide in the territories of the Punjab. The notification further announced, that his Lordship had directed his thanks to be expressed to the Maharajah of Lahore, as well as to all those Princes (twenty-three in number, mentioned by name) who had co-operated during the last three years with the British Government in suppressing these cruel practices within their several territories.

A measure of humanity not less important had marked the closing career of the Marquis of Tweeddale at Madras. We are informed that, as the result of his Lordship's intervention, the Court of Directors had consented to the establishment of an hospital for convalescents in the Neilgherry mountains for a portion of the European troops serving in the Madras Presidency, and that this long-canvassed measure would be carried into effect before his Lordship's departure.

Another robber chief had been secured, named Ragojeo Bangria, lately as noted in the south of India as Doongur Singh had been in the north. This man, with a numerous band, had infested for some time back the Concan and eastern routes from Bombay. After many fruitless efforts, he was captured by Lieutenant Gell, of the Ghaut Light Infantry, who, disguised as a Brahmin, traced the freebooter to the celebrated shrine of Punderpoor, and, taking sight of him while in the act of ablation in one of the sacred tanks, entered and effected his capture. We are told that Lieutenant Gell has received high encomiums from the Bombay Government for his ability and daring conduct in this affair.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt at Delhi on the 1st of January, in a direction, it was thought, from west to east.

The Scinde prize money was about to be distributed, the Royal warrant and order of the Court of Directors to that effect having reached India. By the present arrangement, Sir C. Napier will receive a 1-16th share, or about £27,000. His claim to the share of Commander-in-Chief, or 1-8th, is still held in abeyance, to be paid, if admitted, out of the proceeds not yet distributed.

Her Majesty's 28th Regiment had embarked at Bombay for England.

An announcement is made by the *Calcutta Star*, that a column 150 feet in height, is to be erected at Calcutta, to commemorate the victories in the Punjab, and that the captured Sikh guns are to be set up in it, muzzle to muzzle, in fluted compartments; the summit to be crowned with three figures—Britannia and two native soldiers. The *Friend of India* suggests that, as the European troops bore no inconsiderable share in the victories thus to be commemorated, it would be more appropriate to represent one of the supporters of Britannia as an English soldier.

A resolution passed by the Governor-General in Council, and dated the 31st of December, declares that cotton shall henceforward be exempt from export duty throughout India. It is hoped that the measure in question will relieve the cotton trade of India. It must, at least, prove an additional boon to the traders from India with China. The late export duty of nine annas per Indian maund of cotton, at the rate of value for some years back, is said to have been equivalent to a tax of five to eight per cent.

Orders had been received in India from the Court of Directors for the remittance home of £500,000 sterling in specie.

CHINA.

Intelligence to the 30th of December has been received. From Hong Kong we have to record a dreadful tragedy in the horrid murder of six English gentlemen by the Chinese, about three miles from Canton, on the 5th of December. After church they went up the river, and landed to take a quiet walk, and shortly after they found themselves attacked by a body of Chinese, and cut off from their boat. In this attack one or two of the party fell; the others, being overpowered, attempted to escape, but were taken at one of the villages and confined; and, by the evidence of the Chinese on the Coroner's inquest, it appears too true that, up to the morning of the 7th, they were alive, when they were cruelly put to death. The names of the gentlemen are—Mr. W. Rutter, Mr. Small, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Brown, Mr. Balkwill, and Mr. M'Carte.

A force was immediately sent to Canton, and his Excellency Sir John Davis went up in the *Dædalus* to demand redress. After much negotiation with Keying, four Chinese were executed on the 21st, and eleven were under trial. Sir John returned on the 24th, having given Keying to the 20th of January for his final answer to his demands. It is understood that steamers have been sent from Singapore, and men-of-war ordered down from the coast, to be prepared, should any coercive measure be necessary.

A Government notification of the 30th of November announces the suspension of the Chief Justice, the Hon. John Walter Hulme, who was to proceed home by this mail.

RUSSIAN GOLD.—A return of the quantity of gold produced in Russia during the last ten years, with an account of the progress and prospect of such production, has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. In 1837, the produce was £900,673, since which period it has steadily increased up to the close of 1846, when it amounted to £3,414,427. During the ten years embraced in the return, the produce of Siberia has increased ten-fold. The impression of the Russian Government is, that there will be an increase, instead of a diminution, in the supply for a series of years to come.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BARONESS WENMAN'S GAME PROSECUTIONS.—At the Petty Sessions at Watlington, on Saturday last, before Lord Parker and Colonel Fane, James Cheney, of Sydenham, charged by Mumford, gamekeeper for the Baroness Wenman, with having used a gun for the destruction of game, was committed to prison for two months, in default of the payment of £2 fine and ten shillings costs; and J. Roadnight, charged by the same complainant with having used snares for the destruction of game, was committed to prison for two months, in default of the payment of £2 fine and costs.

CURIOS PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT.—A few days ago four bantams, of a scarce sort, belonging to William Herbert, Esq., of Kempsey, Worcestershire, had been feasting on some Indian corn meal intended for other purposes, when on the following day they were noticed to be labouring under impending suffocation, and a total inability to take food, with their crops prodigiously distended. The day after two died; on third day a third died; and the fourth being left on the eve of death, it was suggested by the lady of the above gentleman that the crop might be opened and its contents removed. The idea no sooner struck Mrs. Herbert than with a fine pair of scissors she made an incision an inch and a half in length (not in the centre of the crop, which doubtless would have more endangered the life of the bird, but on one side), and removed a plateful of swollen meal, after which she carefully washed the interior of the crop, then brought the edges of the wound together, and applied sutures of white silk as dexterously as a Liston could have done. In a few hours the bird was itself again; it is now as well as ever. This case is highly interesting to the physiologist, who will remember that the crop or craw is the first stomach, although possessing a low degree of organisation.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Mrs. Noel, of Fulbeck, in Lincolnshire, recently discovered that she had lost Jewellery, boxes, and clothing, valued at £300. Suspicion fell upon Betsy Ranby, who had lived with her in the capacity of housemaid, and who left the service about a fortnight since, and upon whose boxes being searched a large portion of the missing property was discovered, a diamond brooch, said to be worth £120, being one of the articles. On her examination before the magistrates at Sleaford, she stated that the articles were given to her by the footman, who has also left the service of Mrs. Noel; and since the prisoner has been at home, she has had a letter from the footman, appointing a period to meet him at Nottingham for the purpose of being married. The footman was apprehended a few days ago, but was liberated. The late Mr. Noel, who was very eccentric, was a very large purchaser of jewellery; the jewel bill, in which the brooch above mentioned forms one of the items, amounts to £400.

SUICIDE ON A RAILWAY.—On Saturday night, Mr. R. Oakley, florist and market-gardener, of Southampton, went to the Nine Elms terminus of the South-Western Railway, and having placed a paper parcel on the buffer of a wagon, deliberately laid himself down on the rail, a short distance from the coke ovens. A Richmond train coming up passed over him, mutilating his body in a most dreadful manner. Mr. Oakley was 25 years of age. An unsuccessful law-suit was, it is said, the cause of his suicide.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, GUILDFORD.—TUESDAY.

BUNN v. LIND.

This action was brought to recover compensation in damages for a breach of contract to sing at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

The plaintiff declared specifically upon an agreement, and alleged that he was the Manager of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, and that, on the 10th of January, 1845, it was agreed between him and the defendant, in manner following:—1. The plaintiff engaged the defendant, and the defendant engaged, to sing twenty times at the Drury-lane Theatre, during the period from the 15th of June until the 31st of July, 1845, or during the period from the 30th of September until the 15th of November, 1845, the defendant to choose either of those two different periods which might best suit her convenience, but to apprise the plaintiff of her intention at the latest at the end of March, the same year. 2. The plaintiff agreed to pay the defendant fifty pounds d'or for each of the said performances, and that she should, in addition, have half the clear receipts of a benefit. 3. The plaintiff agreed to pay the defendant the said price of fifty pounds d'or twenty-four hours after each performance. 4. That the defendant should sing three times in each week, and not more, except the last week; that she should never sing on two consecutive days, and that she should be allowed an interval of one day at least between one performance and another. 5. That the defendant should commence with the part of *Violka* in the opera of "The Camp of Silesia" of Meyerbeer; that she should afterwards also sing the part of *Amina* in the "Sonambula" of Bellini, if the plaintiff should require her to do so, and that it was understood that the defendant should sing only two parts during her said performance. 6. That the plaintiff should, at his own expense, provide the dresses for the defendant's two characters to be represented by the defendant. 7. That the defendant should have the right of proposing additions to, and alterations in, the said agreement, if it should appear to her to be necessary to do so; but that she should make the same known to the plaintiff on the 1st day of March, 1845, at the latest; that, nevertheless, it was fully agreed that such additions and alterations as the defendant might propose should not affect the 1st and 2nd articles of the agreement, which should remain unaltered, and as they then stood; and it was also agreed, that if such alterations and additions so to be proposed should not suit the plaintiff, he should have the right to reject the same, but that in that case the agreement should be cancelled and considered as null, and as if the same had never existed. The declaration then alleged the mutual promises of the plaintiff and defendant, and set forth the non-fulfilment of the contract by the defendant, and the great pecuniary loss sustained by the plaintiff in consequence.

The defendant pleaded—first, the general issue; secondly, that the plaintiff was not ready and willing to permit the defendant to sing as in the declaration was alleged; thirdly, that the said opera in which the defendant

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME.—The report of the bill for establishing diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome was received, and the bill was ordered to be printed with amendments. Monday was fixed for the third reading.

IRELAND.—The LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table a bill to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland. Lord STANLEY gave notice that he would on Thursday call attention to a newspaper published in Dublin, called the *United Irishman*, and which was of a rebellious and revolutionary character.—On the motion of Lord MONTAGUE, the Select Committee on Colonisation from Ireland was appointed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. HOBSMAN gave notice that, on going into Committee of Supply, on Monday next, he would submit a motion to the effect that the mode of assessing the Income-tax should be so altered as to render it more fair and equal in its operation.

Mr. B. OSBORNE gave notice that he would move, as an amendment to Sir R. Inglis's motion for a Committee on the new Houses of Parliament, an address to the Crown, praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to superintend the votes granted by Parliament, so as to ensure the finishing of the new Houses as speedily as possible.

Mr. BRIGHT gave notice that, on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair to go into Committee of Ways and Means, on Monday next, he would move an instruction to the Committee to extend the probate and legacy duties to real property.

Sir B. HALL gave notice of his intention to move that the Income-tax be extended to Ireland.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on moving the order of the day for going into a Committee of Supply, stated the course which the Government had resolved to take with reference to the estimates. He said, that seeing Mr. Hume's amendment on the paper, to the effect that the estimates be postponed until after the decision of the House on the general financial scheme of the Government, he should feel bound to object to that amendment on constitutional grounds. It was the duty and practice of the House to determine first what should be supplied to her Majesty, and, after that, to consider by what ways and means the supply voted should be raised. It was absolutely necessary for the public service that some votes should be taken on account for the Navy and Army. On Monday next it would be his duty to state fully the reasons upon which the Government justified their general financial scheme. In the meantime, it was his intention to move for a Select or Secret Committee to inquire into the expenditure proposed for the Navy, the Army, and the Ordnance.

Mr. HUME denied that it was the duty of the House to vote supplies before looking at the Ways and Means. If the proposed Committee were to be a secret one, it would be unsatisfactory to the country. A Committee to revise the whole system of taxation would have been more desirable. He would not object to the Government taking a round sum, half a million or a million on account, until after the discussion on the budget.

Mr. DISRAELI was at a loss to understand what the real business of the House of Commons was, if every important matter was to be referred to a Select or Secret Committee. He warned the House to be cautious in thus delegating their proper functions.

Captain HARRIS thought he saw something like a compromise in this proposal for a Secret Committee.

Mr. HUME denied that he had any communication, verbally or written, with the Government on the subject.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, and Mr. WARD, without making the usual statement, moved for a vote of £235,000 for the naval excess of last year.

Mr. HERRIES and Mr. BANKES objected to the Secret Committee of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice.

Mr. HUME refused to consent to the specific vote asked, though he would consent to a sum of money on account of the general estimates.

Lord G. BENTINCK declared that, in his opinion, it was wholly unconstitutional to propose a Secret Committee to inquire into the state of the Royal Navy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had attempted to draw an analogy between the Select Committees from time to time appointed to inquire into the general finance of the country, and this proposed Committee to inquire into our naval and military defences. But there was the most material difference between the two inquiries; and unless the Prime Minister was prepared to assert, on his responsibility, that there were grave reasons of State, and that there was imminent peril, he (Lord G. Bentinck) would not consent to any Secret Committee. The Government was not fit to hold possession of office if they threw that responsibility which properly belonged to them upon a Secret Committee.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, in 1786, in 1797, in 1807, in 1817, and in 1828, under various Ministers—Pitt, Grenville, Liverpool, and Wellington—the House had appointed Select Committees to inquire into the whole expenditure, including the army, navy, and ordnance. These committees were not only secret, but secret. There might be facts and evidence received by the proposed Committee that it might not be desirable to make public: and he was ready to state, on his responsibility, that it would be highly inconvenient to have the proposed Committee an open one. The Government did not wish to avoid responsibility; on the contrary, their proposal was, that, in addition to the inquiries of a Committee of the whole House, the estimates should be submitted to a Secret Committee. The noble Lord emphatically declared that the estimates were not war estimates, nor framed with the view to a rupture of peace.

Mr. HERRIES did not think the precedents quoted by the noble Lord were applicable. They were all general financial committees, very different from a committee to inquire into the defences of the country.

Mr. HENLEY considered the proposal for a Select Committee as nothing less than the abdication of the functions of Government.

Sir R. PEEL said that, in 1828, he had moved for the last Committee to inquire into the military expenditure of the country. It was like those that preceded it, a Select Committee, but not a secret one; that is, it published its reports, but had the power of excluding evidence, and it had suppressed evidence on military works, on the ground of "prudential motives."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER consented to withdraw the specific vote for £235,000 before the Committee. He gave notice that he would on Tuesday evening move for the proposed Secret Committee.

Mr. DISRAELI reminded Sir R. Peel that the Committee moved for by him in 1828 was not, as stated by him, to inquire into the military expenditure of the current year, but was a Committee to inquire into the general state of the public income and expenditure. The honourable member advised the Chancellor of the Exchequer to furnish himself with precedents, on Tuesday evening, better than that furnished by Sir R. Peel.

Mr. WAKLEY expressed his "astonishment, indignation, and disgust" at the Ministerial scheme of finance. He assured them that they would not be able to carry their proposed additional Income-tax. John Bull would really be the dullest of beasts if he bore this new burden; and he (Mr. Wakley) hoped that if endured quietly, the Income-tax would be doubled before the end of the year. No one was fool enough to suppose that the additional Income-tax would expire in two years. If once put on, it would be perpetual.

The specific vote was withdrawn, and votes on account, to the amount of £1,400,000 for the navy, and of £2,300,000 for the army, were agreed to.

The Committee on the JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL was postponed to Friday.

On the motion of Lord MORPETH, the PUBLIC HEALTH BILL was read a second time, and the Committee was fixed for the 6th of March.

EMIGRANT PASSENGERS' ACT.—Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the second reading of the bill for the better conveyance of passengers to North America. The right hon. gentleman having referred to the dreadful mortality that occurred last year amongst the emigrants from Ireland—not less than seventeen per cent.—detailed the provisions of the bill, the principal of which were to allow twelve superficial feet for each passenger, to compel the captains to carry sufficient provisions, and to provide for the presence on board each vessel of a responsible Government officer to see justice done to the emigrants, and to take care that the regulations be fulfilled. The right hon. gentleman said that there was every probability that the emigration this spring would be equal to that of last year, and it was absolutely necessary for Parliament to pass some measure immediately, to prevent the disease and death which then characterised the emigration. Should the House assent to the second reading of the Bill, he proposed to refer it then to a Select Committee.

After a short discussion, the bill was read a second time.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—On the motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, the House resolved itself into a Committee to consider a resolution, to be the foundation of a bill to enable joint-stock companies to wind up their affairs as between partners.

Some returns were ordered, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

Lord DENMAN presented a petition from the Board of Council and the House of Assembly of the Island of Antigua, on the subject of the Sugar Duties; and

The Earl of ABERDEEN called attention to the state of our squadron on the coast of Africa, which led to a short conversation.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice, for the 7th of March, to move for leave to bring in a bill to secure the rights of ejected tenants.

Mr. M'GREGOR gave notice, for the 2d of March, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the management and regulations of the Customs; also, for the 7th of March, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the management, &c., of the naval docks of Great Britain and the British possessions.

EXPENSE OF THE NATIONAL ARMAMENT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for two Select Committees—one to inquire into the expenditure of the Navy, Army, and Ordnance; the other to inquire into the miscellaneous expenditure. The right hon. gentleman said it had been usual to appoint such committees to examine into the income and expenditure of the country; and it had been a question with the present Government, shortly after coming into office, whether such a committee was not desirable, seeing that from the year 1833 to 1847 the naval, military, and ordnance expenditure had increased from £11,700,000 to £17,800,000. The Government

thought this great increase a subject fit for inquiry, but at the beginning of the session they were of opinion that, in consequence of the unusual number of committees already appointed, it would be unwise to propose another committee. But though they felt this objection, yet, seeing that much misconception prevailed with respect to the expenditure that had been found necessary, they had come to the conclusion that they must submit to the inconvenience of now appointing these Committees. There was no exact precedent to be found for the Committee to inquire into expenditure of the Navy, Army, and Ordnance, which he was about to move for, but he did not think it necessary on all occasions to act strictly according to precedent. He had been under a mistake when, on the preceding evening, he asserted that all the former Committees had been *secret*. He now found that, though they had the power of excluding such evidence as they thought not desirable to publish, they were not *secret*. He admitted he was wrong at first, and his proposal now was that the two Committees should be *select*, but not *secret*.

Lord G. BENTINCK said that he was in a great measure relieved from the opposition he intended to make to the Committee, since the right hon. gentleman had abandoned the intention of making it *secret*. He understood, on Monday night, that the Government were about to abdicate their prerogative as servants of the Crown; but now that the first proposed Secret Committee had dwindled down into a jumble of two Committees, that were to be open, the grave objections that applied to the Secret Committee were disposed of. He presumed that the Government did not seek to relieve themselves from the responsibility that attached constitutionally to them, of the increased expenditure for the defences of the country, and the strength of our naval and military forces; and he trusted that the question of the necessity of the increased fortifications and armaments would not be made the subject of inquiry for the proposed Committee. Making a protest against the inquiry encroaching on the proper functions of the Executive Government and the prerogatives of the Crown, he would not offer any objection to the Select Committees.

Mr. DISRAELI maintained that there was no precedent for the proposed Committee, which was neither more nor less than a shifting of the responsibility of the Government on a Select Committee. He deprecated the practice of delegating to Select Committees questions which legitimately belonged to the House. He would not, of course, oppose the motion made by the Government. Happy men! whose very blunders only proved the anxiety of their opponents to support them. The hon. member, however, could not avoid protesting against the proposed Select Committee, which was unauthorised by the practice of Parliament, and would little conduce to the dignity of the Government.

Sir R. PEEL would not oppose the appointment of a Select Committee, though he was himself ready to give his assent to the estimates submitted on the responsibility of the Government, and though he felt satisfied that no Select Committee could properly decide the amount of force that the public exigencies might require. For his own part, so far from thinking that the estimates proposed by the Government were excessive, he was agreeably surprised at finding that they were so moderate; and he rejoiced that the Government had not taken of that panic which prevailed a short time ago relative to the defences of the country.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. HUME, Mr. BRIGHT, and Colonel Sibthorpe, addressed a few remarks to the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL justified the proposed Committee, and defended the small increase that had been made in our armaments, an increase not made in consequence of any apprehension of a rupture of peace. It was necessary that the British Government should afford the usual protection to its subjects in the colonies and in foreign countries, and that could not be afforded without considerable naval and military power. The Kaffir war was attended with great expense, and it might be a question for the Committee whether the whole of this should fall on the mother country. He assured the House that he would not shrink from the responsibility of these estimates, and he wanted no Committee whatever to screen him.

Mr. COBDEN would not object to the proposed Committee, but he would hold himself perfectly free to pass his opinion upon the estimates, and to vote, should he think fit, for their reduction. There was not a despotic Government in Europe that would dare to propose additional taxation upon a community so universally suffering as ours.

Mr. BUCK, Mr. BANKEs, Sir R. INGLIS, Captain HARRIS, Mr. SLEANEY, and Mr. VILLIERS made some remarks, and the two Select Committees moved for by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. HUTT moved for a Select Committee to consider the best means which Great Britain can adopt for mitigating the horrors of the slave trade, and providing for its final extinction. The hon. member contended that it was useless continuing to endeavour to put down the slave trade by force. So far from that abominable trade having been lessened since the establishment of our squadron on the coast of Africa, it had more than doubled, with aggravated cruelty; and it would go on increasing so long as the profits realised by this trade were often £2000 per cent. The United States Government was the only one that really co-operated with us; for, as to the French fleet, it might as well be cruising in the British Channel as on the coast of Africa, for all the good it did there. In Cuba and Brazil, immense fortunes were making by this nefarious trade, and even Englishmen were engaged in it, thus giving the world the idea that, however we might have the worst humanity on our lips, we allowed our humanity to stand in the way of our money-making. The frightful loss of life in our ships on the coast of Africa, was itself sufficient to convince the House of the necessity of considering the question whether our squadron should not be withdrawn. He was not able to obtain precise information as to the annual expense of our attempts to suppress this trade, but, from all he could collect, the cost to this country was not less than £605,000 a year; and, it was his conviction that this £605,000 per annum was worse than thrown away. His proposition was, to leave the slave trade to itself.

Mr. JACKSON, in a maiden speech, seconded the motion. If our squadrons were withdrawn, free labourers to any required number could be imported to the West India Islands at the cost of £4 10s.; and when the Brazilians would learn that they could obtain free labourers at a trifling cost, they would not pay £100 per slave to the slave-traders.

Sir R. INGLIS admitted with pain that all our efforts to put a termination to the slave trade had only aggravated the evils; but, at all events, we were right in what we had done, in casting from us the crime of that horrible traffic, and we ought to persist in those sacrifices and exertions which had for their object the suppression of the slave trade. He would not oppose the motion.

Mr. CARDWELL supported the Committee, and argued that legitimate commerce was the only way to supplant the slave trade.

Lord PALMERSTON had no intention to oppose the motion. He agreed that it was fitting an inquiry should take place, though he did not admit all the statements made. The efforts made by this country had been attended with considerable success. The extraordinary price paid for slaves was in itself proof that the supply was not equal to the demand, and that, consequently, the trade was very much suppressed. He was ready to admit that a maritime police alone was unequal to put down the slave trade: but he denied that it had aggravated the evils, or that it was the cause of complaint with other countries. He agreed that legitimate commerce was the best means of expelling the slave trade; but if the squadron were withdrawn and the system of prevention broken up, the legitimate trader would be driven from the coast of Africa by the slaves and pirates which would then swarm along it. Treaties made with the native chiefs had done much, and it was the object of the two Governments of France and England to multiply those treaties: and they hoped to encircle the whole coast of Africa by these treaties, and thus put an effectual stop to the slave trade. He trusted, at all events, that Parliament would not reverse the policy heretofore pursued by this country in respect to this detestable crime of slavery.

Lord G. BENTINCK said that when the Committee would be told that while the squadron on the coast of Africa had only captured between 2000 and 3000 a year during the last four years, not less than 60,000 slaves were imported into Brazil in one year; and when they learned that our expenditure of £700,000 a year only effected the rescue of one out of every twenty slaves, they would come to a conclusion that on every ground, including that of humanity, an end should be put to our present system of so-called prevention.

After some observations from Captain PEECH, Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON, Lord HOTHAM, and Mr. WARD, the Committee was agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to 6 o'clock.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.—THE "MONSTER MOTION."

Mr. ANSTEE, who had on a former occasion been "counted out," resumed his motion on the foreign policy adopted by Lord Palmerston during the various administrations of which his Lordship was a member. The honourable gentleman occupied nearly five hours in the delivery of his speech. He proceeded to find fault with Lord Palmerston's policy with regard to Poland, which he described as an unworthy truckling to Russia, and as a sacrifice of Poland—with his policy with regard to Italy, which he had surrendered, bound hand and foot, into the hands of Austria—with his policy with regard to Cracow, of which he had destroyed the independence by preventing a British diplomatic agent from being sent there—with his policy with regard to Turkey, from whose weakness Russia had derived aggrandisement by his connivance in the treaty of Adrianople—with his policy with regard to Egypt, Mehemet Ali, and the treaty of Unkar Skelessi—with regard to his treatment of Mr. Urquhart, whose talents as a diplomatist he overwhelmed with the most disproportionate eulogy—with his treachery towards Circassia—with his apathy, as an English Minister, upon the seizure by the Russians of Mr. Bell's English schooner the *Vixen*—and with various other acts of omission and commission, by which he had transferred to Russia the dominions of independent princes and nations. He also charged the noble Lord with having made, on all these various subjects, false statements to Parliament and to his Sovereign, and with having incurred thereby the guilt of high treason. He then proceeded to attack Colonel Duprat, who had exposed the fabrication descriptive of the incredible tortures said to have been inflicted on the nuns of Minsk, and Mr. Fonblanche, the brother of the late editor of the *Examiner*, and now consul in Servia, in the most severe and abusive terms, as mere tools and agents of Lord Palmerston. He then justified the conduct of the French, and condemned the conduct of the English Government towards Turkey in 1840, stating that our conduct must have been different if it had not been dictated by Lord Palmerston, and accusing that noble Lord of having betrayed there the interests of his country. He likewise attacked the policy pursued by Lord Palmerston in the Spanish marriages, defending the conduct of Louis Philippe, and arraigning that of the British Cabinet. He charged Lord Palmerston with having in the case of the Spanish marriages, taken his

ground upon the treaty of Utrecht with the full knowledge that every word he uttered was false. Lord J. Russell had expressed his hope the other night that friendly relations might still subsist between this country and France, and that peace should be preserved between them and all other countries. But he was certain that the country was still labouring from the effects of the hostility and bitterness which the conduct of Lord Palmerston was calculated to produce, and which, in effect, it had produced. He then proceeded to attack the conduct of his Lordship in reference to transactions in Persia and Afghanistan, indirectly accusing him of having committed forgeries for the purpose of misleading Parliament as to the intentions and dispositions of the Afghans. He likewise charged Lord Palmerston with having involved Mexico in war with the United States for the purpose of adding one more slaveholding state, Texas, to the Union, and of thereby disposing of the whole of the Union to co-operate with the designs of the northern states against British North America. He then attacked his Lordship's slave-trade treaties, and contended that by their agency he had interrupted our friendly relations with nearly every civilized nation in the world. These were not all the charges which he had to bring against the noble Lord; but he had suppressed—mark, he had not withdrawn—many of them out of respect to the decision of the Speaker, who had once or twice interfered to check his calumnious discursiveness. If he failed in his ability to prove them, he was ready to submit to the heaviest censure of the House.

Mr. SHELL, in one of his happiest efforts, replied to Mr. Anstey. He had intended to prove that Lord Palmerston had always performed the part which it became an English Minister to enact—that with great abilities he had combined a thorough knowledge of the political and commercial interests of the country, and those moral attributes which characterize the great nation whose cause was entrusted to him—that he had always been high-minded, straightforward, and true—that the honour of England had remained unsullied in his care—and that he had been the champion of humanity, the promoter of civilization, and the abettor of constitutional and well-ordered freedom in every country of the world. But fulsome adulation was only less odious than the rabid and unfounded vituperation in the indulgence of which the foulness of tongue did but denote the distemper of the understanding or the vitiation of the heart. He had, however, changed his intention when he heard Mr. Anstey violating again and again all the decencies of the House of Commons, until the Speaker himself was compelled to interpose, not for the protection of Lord Palmerston, but for the rescue of the House from the indignities which were cast upon it. The House, however, was impatient to hear Mr. Urquhart; for he was not only the client but also the only witness of Mr. Anstey—all the rest were dead.



GRAND BALL AT THE JARDIN D'HIVER AT PARIS, IN AID OF THE BRITISH CHARITABLE FUND.—THE PROMENADE.

GRAND BALL AT PARIS.

YESTERDAY week, a magnificent entertainment took place, at the Jardin d'Hiver, in the Champs Elysées, in aid of the British Charitable Fund. The patron was his Excellency the British Ambassador, the Marquis of Normanby. *Lady Patronesses*: the Marchioness of Normanby; the Countess of Essex; the Countess of Sandwich; Lady Augusta Wentworth; Lady Augusta Gordon Hallyburton; Lady William Hervey; Lady Maria Sanderson; Lady Gray of Gray; the Dowager Lady Kilmaine; Lady Poltimore; the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Knox; Mrs. Courtenay Boyle; Mrs. Tudor; Mrs. Gerard Gould; and Mrs. Olliffe. *Stewards*: the Marquis of Huntley; the Marquis of Hertford; Lord William Hervey; Lord F. Gordon Hallyburton; Viscount Wellesley; Lord Poltimore; Admiral the Hon. E. Knox; Thomas Pickford, Esq.; Colonel Fletcher; George Tudor, Esq.; John Gunning, Esq.; Thomas Lawson, Esq.; and Dr. Shrimpton. *Chairman of the Committee of Management*: Lord Gray of Gray.

The company consisted of upwards of 1000 of the *élite* of Paris society; and although, as might have been expected, the number of English pre-

ponderated, there was a considerably larger number of French and foreigners present than on former years.

The Ball took place in the beautiful hall attached to the Jardin, and the Jardin itself, in which refreshments were laid out, was thrown open as a promenade. At the end of the garden there was displayed for a short time, an artificial red light, which had a superb effect.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, accompanied by the other Lady Patronesses and by the Stewards, entered about half-past ten o'clock. They were received by the whole of the company standing, and on their entry the band (Strauss') struck up the national anthem. Dancing immediately commenced, and was continued without intermission till past four o'clock. The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby did not leave the ball-room till past one o'clock.

We are glad to learn that, notwithstanding the liberality with which the Ball was conducted, there will be a very considerable surplus for the benefit of the charity—nearly £400 it is said. The arrangements of the committee of management were in every respect excellent, and gave universal satisfaction. Among the distinguished foreigners present were the Prince of Syracuse and the Turkish Ambassador.

"The British Charitable Fund," in whose aid this Ball took place was formed in 1822, under the patronage of the British Ambassador for the relief of distressed British subjects. The main object of the Institution is, however, to assist the recipients with money requisite for their travelling expenses in returning home. In many instances temporary relief is afforded to persons long settled in France; to the aged and infirm, money, food, and firing are supplied, and many of this class are in the receipt of monthly pensions. To the sick, medical attendance and medicine are given gratis; and Christian burial is provided. The religious tenets of the applicants are not inquired into. British subjects, of all persuasions, provided that, after a searching investigation, they are found deserving, meet with the sympathy and assistance of the Committee.

His Excellency Lord Howard De Walden, the British Minister at the Court of Belgium, arrived in London on Thursday night, from Brussels on a short leave of absence.

Mr. Dillon Browne, M.P., has been appointed Treasurer of Ceylon, and not Colonial Secretary, as was some time since stated. Sir Emerson Tennent continues to hold the latter office.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE.

(Concluded from page 104.)

In the Small Room we have No. 323, "The New Boy." T. H. Maguire.

"I think I know it now, please Sir."

The public have hitherto known this artist but as an accomplished lithographer, who is celebrated for his portraits on stone; but here we have painting of no mean order, combining great force of chiaro-scuro with much truth of expression. It is the misfortune of lithography in England to be considered but as a stepping stone to something beyond by many of those whose education has most fitted them for the work.

327. "Osborne House, the Marine Residence of her Majesty." J. W. Carmichael. We like the land of this better than the water; the waves are something too compact, and have the appearance of having sat for their pictures.

328. "Cowley Spring, a Water-cress Bed, near High Wycombe." E. J. Niemann. A very nice picture, rich in sunshine, and very successfully treated as regards atmospheric truth. A little more of detail in foreground would have given to it a higher rank in art.

329. "Saxon Alms-giving." W. B. Scott. One of the Cartoons made for the Art-Union competition, painted as a picture. This is an example of ambition in the artist that is not justified by the result. He has much to learn.

349. "Francesca of Rimini." J. Harwood. There is some reality about this picture, but it wants elevation to become poetic.

354. "Interior of a Walnut-oil Mill, Poitiers." E. A. Godall. A bit of machinery that would aptly illustrate the *Mechanics' Magazine*.

355. "Willie's Return." Burns. Alex. Johnston. This picture is very well painted, nicely composed, with a pleasantness of tone that is almost harmony in colour: but it is something injured by the manner in which the head of the Highlander is placed on his shoulders. The old woman in the room beyond is very satisfactory.

358. "The Cabin Hearth." A. D. Fripp. Can our Irish artists tell nothing of their country but its dirt and dreiness? This may be all true, but it is scarcely pleasing enough to be picturesque.

366. "Enamel of the Irish Minstrel." W. Essex. A successful reproduction of the Lawrence portrait of T. Moore, Esq.

367. "A Shepherd Watching his Flock—Moonlight." A. Gilbert. One of those powerfully affective sketches in which this artist is so happy. Mr. Gilbert is one of the very few that justify the bravura style in painting by their works.

371. "Pan Teaching Apollo." H. Le Jeune. A masculine production, showing great power in drawing. We would, however, object to a deficiency of chest in the youth compared with his limbs.

377. "View on the Severn, with Cattle." E. Wiliam. If it were not for a little hardness in the sky this would be a very nice picture, in spite of some affectation of the Paul Potter touch in grass and foreground. Nature is a better model than even Paul Potter.

379. "Reapers." J. Harris. There is drawing in this picture; but there is an endeavour at refinement in the heads that is not appropriate to the subject. We also object to a pervading brownness in tone, consequent, we suppose, to the too free use of asphaltum as a ground to paint into. The picture has, nevertheless, many good qualities.

389. "The Rock and Royal Castle of Dumbarton, on the Clyde." E. W. Cooke. A very fine picture indeed, of large dimensions. The subject interesting; the water full of motion, and the execution generally powerful, and broad in effect.

390. "Reverie." W. Fisher. A young lady seated at the step of a half door, and contemplating the foot prints of a horse in the sand. A very nice picture.

398. "Palace of Ogni Anna. Capri in the distance—Bay of Naples." W. Linton. This is a more powerful picture than we have lately seen by this artist. Its colour is harmonious, and it is treated, as to finish, so as to be perfectly satisfactory at its point of view. We like this picture much.

395. "Suspense." T. F. Dicksee. A courtship, of course; and in the green wood. The female figure is gracefully drawn, but the composition is much injured by the consecutiveness of line repeated by the lover at her side. It is also something too sharp in general manipulation.

400. "King Lear, Kent, Edgar, and Mad Tom, in the Storm." R. F. Abramham. There is a good deal of intention in these heads, and in those of Lear and Edgar, intention almost accomplished; but the draperies are unreal and careless in study, the feet and legs ill drawn, and the composition confused.

402. "East Cliffs, Hastings." J. Danby. A clever effect of sunrise; but these evanescent effects belong to a class of art in which a painter cannot cal-

419. "View of Snowdon, seen over Capel Cwirg Caernarvonshire." Copley Fielding. This is far too prismatic in its effects for an oil painting. The mannerism of the artist, that tolerated in water colour, will not bear translation.

424. "Chiozza, an Island Town near the mouths of the Po, south of Venice." W. Linton. The water very successfully treated, but the buildings so little cared for as to look false at the distance where the rest looks true.

428. "Dragoons of the 17th Century." W. and H. Barrand. The chiaro-oscuro and harmony of colour in this picture are well managed.

435. "Falls of the River Ogwen," North Wales. F. R. Lee, R.A. This is by no means a successful attempt in something of a new department to the artist. There is a flatness of perspective, and a deficiency of character in the detail, of these lumps of rock, that does not satisfy the spectator.

440. "The Wounded Hound." R. Ansdell. A very fine picture of its class; well painted throughout. A magnificent Bloodhound suffering from accident is having his wound dressed by an aged attendant of the Kennel, who is accompanied by a child. Another dog seems to moan loudly for the misfortune of his companion. The sentiment of gratefulness with which the wounded animal regards his surgeon would not bear carrying further.

445. "Modane in Savoy." W. Oliver. The clouds do here so imitate the character of the distant hills, that it is difficult to decide where the sky begins. This may be sometimes true, but it is not, therefore, picturesque.

448. "Dorothea." T. Creswick, A.R.A. Here we have a stony reality; one might geologize upon these fragments of a ruined world. We cannot, however, admire Dorothea, who does no other service to the picture than give it a name.

453. "On the Medway," near Gillingham. W. A. Knell. This is a clever picture of its class.

The Sculpture is not remarkable for excellence beyond 461, "Sabrina." W. Calder Marshall, A.R.A.; which is very nice in expressed sentiment, and graceful in composition.

462. "Playmates." J. Lawlor. A child and dog. The child something affected in composition; so as to resemble a fat man. Is there not a statue of Handel very like it?

463. "The Morning Ablution." T. Earle. Clever, but confused in line; and the two arms of the child unpleasantly consecutive.

We may by some be considered to have given more of our space to this Exhibition than the quality of art it contains can justify; for it is reproached with presenting less than its average of excellence. This reprobation is just rather in respect to a deficiency of leading pictures than to a general deterioration in the mass. It is quite true that there are not so many names of established fame in the catalogue; but that some half-dozen painters have omitted to send their works, is not a proof that those exhibited are unworthy notice. It is an easy task for the critic to expatiate upon the painting of Edwin Landseer and the colouring of Etty, or to indulge in all the common-place of vituperation against the eccentricities of Turner; but to discover new talent, and describe the progress of those still struggling for notoriety, is far more serviceable to the cause of Art. That certain painters do not now, as formerly, exhibit here, arises partly from that change in the regulations that refuses works which have been before exhibited, and partly from a growing rivalry among Exhibitions that causes each to look more carefully to its own attractions. That there are but few leading pictures at the British Institution may, therefore, be received as an indication that the Royal Academy will be the richer by their presence, and that the Suffolk-street painters are exerting themselves to provide a respectable excuse for the charter that has been granted to them. The Free Exhibition also, it is likely, will present something more worthy of public attention than its experiments of the year gone by. In spite of carpers, Art is progressing rapidly among us, and pictures are every year produced that will immortalize their painters. The country possesses numerous specimens in which the manipulatory excellence of the work will vie with anything of any time; while that sentimental delicacy that describes the thought with exactness is not confined to solitary examples. Brilliance and harmony of colour have become our undisputed characteristics, and there are none anywhere else who treat the carnations so successfully as many we could name in Great Britain. There is, we know, a class of critics who affect to despise all this, and who indulge in a shallow, declamatory, glorification of historic art, as that only by which fame may be a permanence. These persons would have us believe that the mind of man is only to be truly illustrated by the painter when depicting the actions of a barbarous people, or embodying



"THE LILY OF ST. LEONARD'S."—PAINTED BY J. PHILLIP.

culate upon permanence of reputation, for such a picture, if it is right at present, cannot survive the changes time will make upon its delicacy of hue.

413. "Scene at the Entrance of Burlington Harbour." Copley Fielding. A fresh breeze at sea, very beautifully painted, and equal to the artist's best water-colour specimens, which it very much resembles.

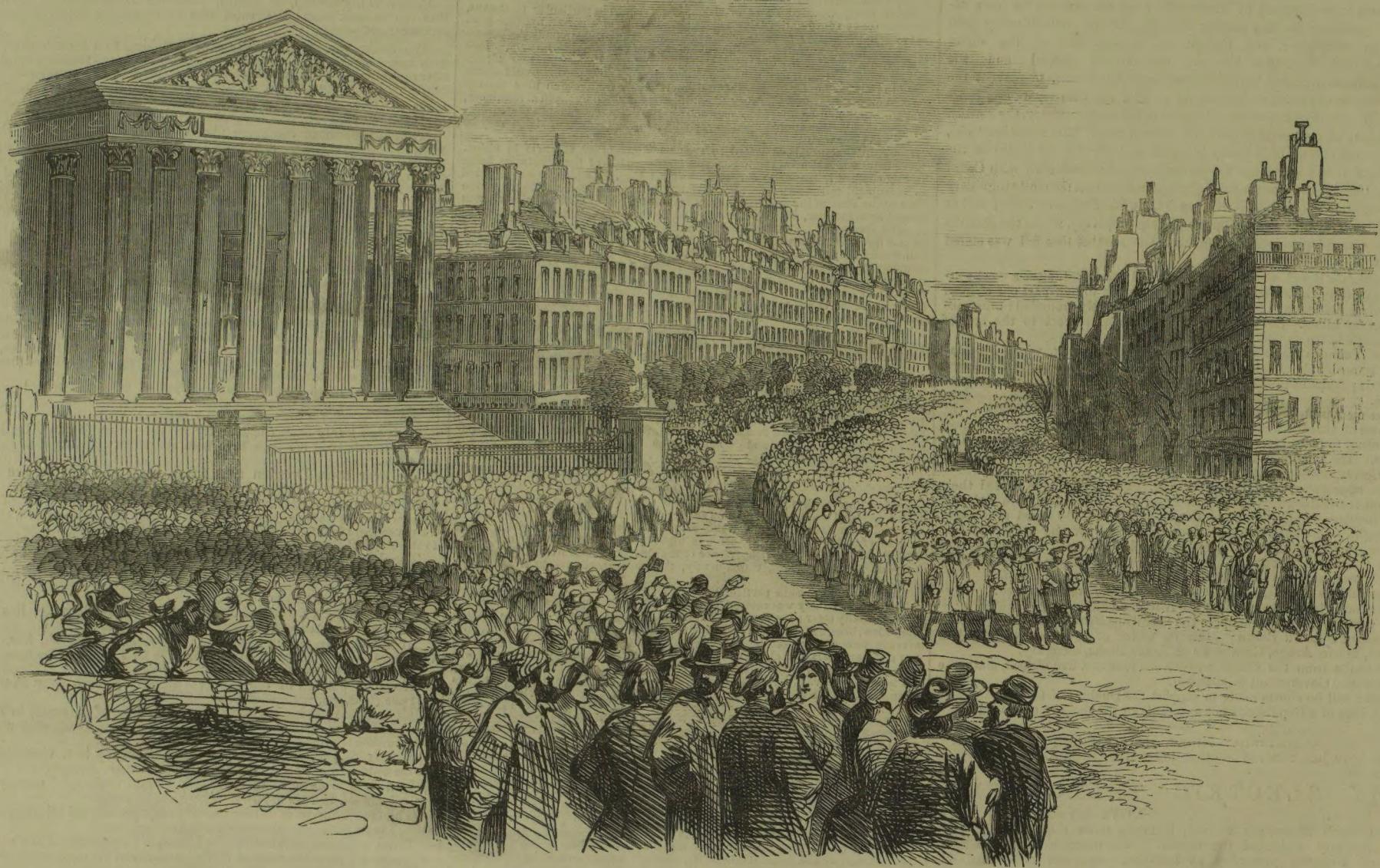
414. "Precious Moments." J. J. Jenkins. Another example of oil painting by a water-colour artist, who has succeeded in transferring his best characteristics to a more permanent material. This is a very nice picture of a courtship between a brace of Bretons, richly composed as to colour and powerfully painted. A little more of truth in texture bestowed upon the carnations would be desirable.

418. "St. Marlo, from the Sea—Fishing-boats." C. Bently. This is a very fine picture. The water beautifully limpid, and wild with motion; all being illuminated with the brightest daylight.



CATTLE REPOSING.—PAINTED BY T. S. COOPER, A.R.A.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.



PROCESSION OF STUDENTS IN THE PLACE DE LA MADELEINE.



THE spirit of Absolutism on the one side, and of Liberty on the other—of Reform and of Misrule—are once more confronted together in hostile attitude, in the French capital, and, as hitherto, in the contest between the adherents and the opponents of the abuse of political power, blood is shed, and the people are massacred. The fears which towards the close of last week were generally entertained that the proposed Banquet of the Liberals, on Tuesday, would not pass off quietly—that the Government of Louis Philippe would so far outrage common sense and political right as to interfere with that popular protest against their mal-administration of the national affairs, and thus give occasion to scenes of sanguinary violence—have been unfortunately realised.

The details of the unhappy occurrences, which took place on Tuesday and the succeeding days will be found below. The following brief history of the state of affairs up to the day of the proposed banquet, and of the arrangements made for

the conduct of that festival, presents a connected narrative of matters from the date of our last publication.

The banquet, which had been originally fixed for Sunday last, was ultimately postponed to Tuesday, in order that the masses, being engaged at work, might not be congregated in such numbers as to present a menacing appearance, and thereby create an opportunity for a display of violence on the part of the authorities, as would be the case if the banquet were held on Sunday, when all the workmen are disengaged. In the meantime, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, addresses of sympathy and support from the provinces, to the members of the Opposition, continued to arrive by every mail.

According to the arrangement of the proceedings which were to have taken place on Tuesday, the banquet was to be held at noon in a field, the property of M. Nitot, in the Rue de Chaillot, near the Champs Elysées. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the opposition deputies were to assemble in the Place de la Madeleine. The other guests, at the same hour, were to meet in the Place de la Concorde. The deputies were to move in procession to the Champs Elysées, and be joined in the Place de la Concorde by the other guests. Ten thousand national guards in uniform, but unarmed, were to line the route, in double file, from the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomphe, which terminates the avenue of the Champs Elysées. On the assembly of the guests one toast only was to be given, viz.: "Reform and the Right of Meeting," which was to have been introduced by a short address from M. Odilon Barrot. The meeting was then to disperse, and the national guards lining the route to separate. The number of guests, invited and subscribers, on Saturday night amounted to 1500. On Sunday morning it exceeded 2000.

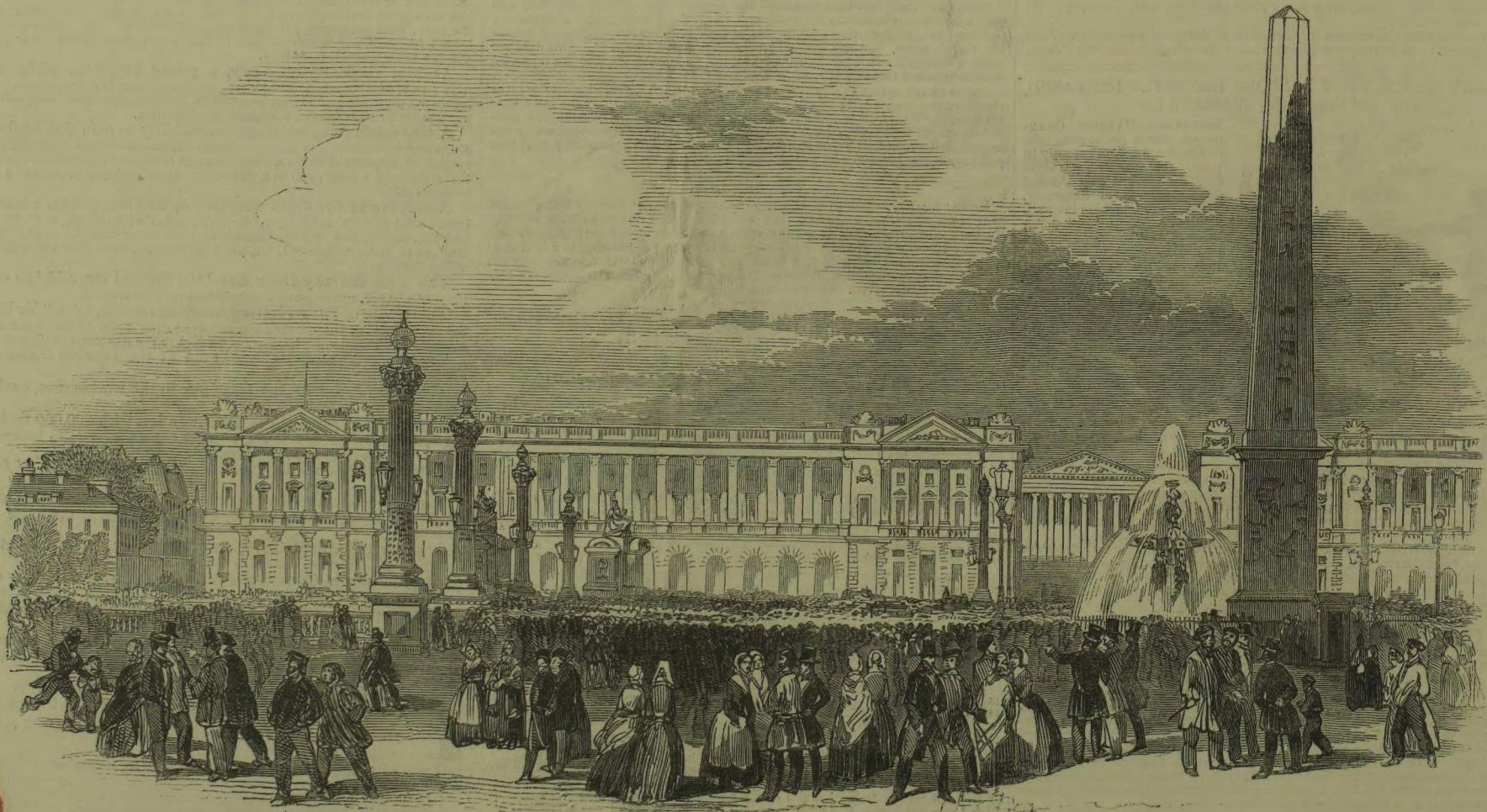
All exhibition of flags, banners, or any other emblem, and all exclamations or noisy manifestations, were expressly forbidden by the managing Committee. The members of the Committee were to marshal the procession, which was to have been distributed in bodies of superior officers of the National Guard of Paris and the Departments, Peers of France, a hundred Deputies, Magistrates, members of the Councils-General, National Guards, provincial deputations from the schools and colleges, &c.

Three members of the Chamber of Peers had signified their intention of attending the banquet, MM. Le Duc d'Harcourt, D'Alton Shee, and de Boissy.

On Monday evening, a conversation in the Chamber of Deputies between M. Odilon Barrot and M. Duchatel, the Minister, gave the first official intimation that the banquet would be formally prohibited, M. Duchatel declaring, in the most explicit and unequivocal terms, that, after the formal declaration and programme which had been published in the morning in the Opposition journals the Government had decided to resort to measures of force to prevent the proceedings as announced from taking place. The Chamber then adjourned to one o'clock on Tuesday.

That night proclamations by the Prefect of Police, and an order of the day by the Commander of the National Guard, were published, forbidding the banquet, and all assemblages of people, and prohibiting the appearance of National Guards in uniform, unless ordered by their chiefs.

In consequence of these acts of Government, the Opposition deputies met, and resolved that the banquet should not take place, that the people be entreated to submit, and that a motion for the impeachment of Ministers be made in the Chamber of Deputies.



THE CROWD IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

It was further resolved, that should this motion be negatived, they would resign their functions as deputies.

Early the next morning (Tuesday), all Paris was in commotion. Surprise and indignation at the conduct of the Government were depicted in every countenance of the thousands who congregated from all quarters towards the scene of the proposed Banquet; and expressions of the bitterest hostility to M. Guizot were uttered on all sides.

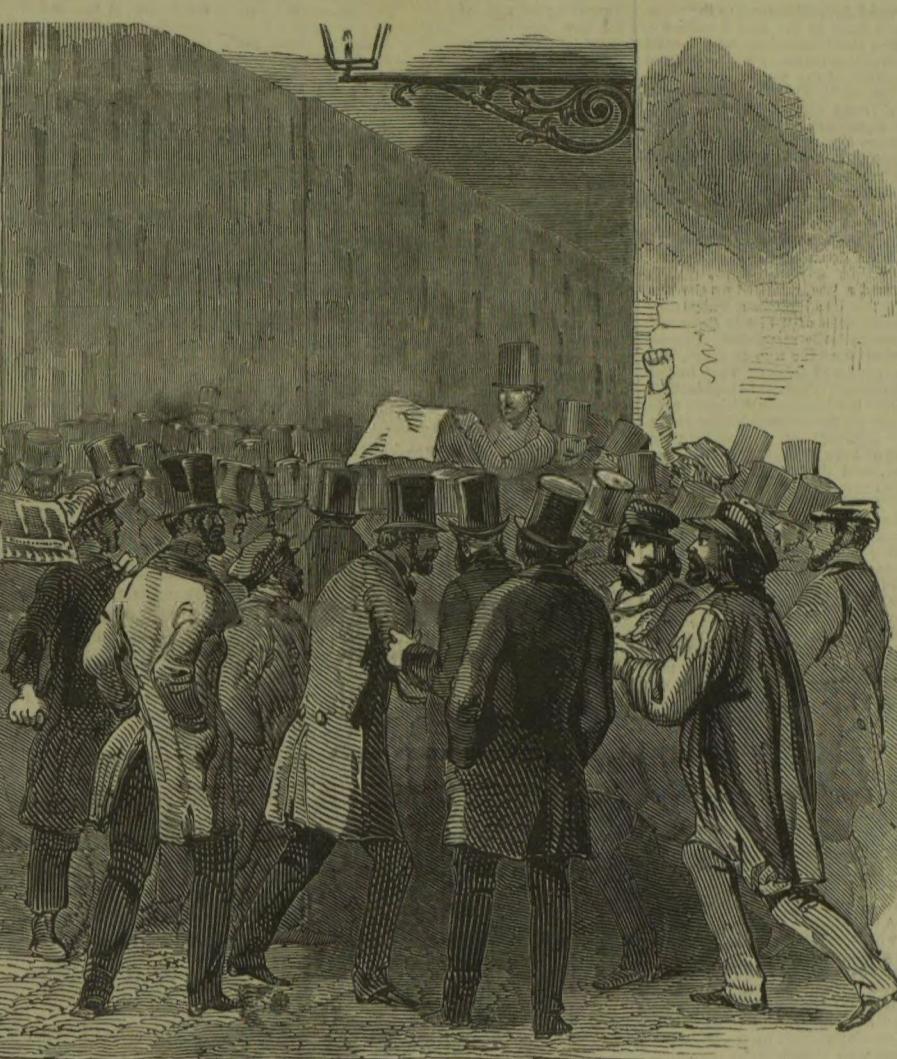
"About ten o'clock," writes the Paris Correspondent of the *London Telegraph*, under date of Tuesday, "people began to pour along the Boulevards and other of the principal thoroughfares, towards the Place de la Madeleine. From the Rue Montmartre to the Chausée d'Antin, on the Boulevards,* the stream continued for some time to be as large as is usual on Sundays and holidays. The people consisted almost exclusively of the working class, and had the appearance of having just abandoned their labour. Most of them were in blouses, and looked exceedingly dirty. Among them were a great many of those scowling, and, as the French say, *sinistre* faces, which only show themselves in daylight at times of great popular convulsions."

"By twelve o'clock, the crowd which hastened to and from the Place de la Madeleine was so great as to make it advisable for the shopkeepers to put up their shutters—in fact, many of them dreading an outbreak, had not opened at all. By this time, the crowd on the Boulevards, and from the Chausée d'Antin to the Church of the Madeleine, was so large as to necessitate the attendance of the forces. The pavement in front of the Hotel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was particularly crowded. A troop of soldiers kept the people from approaching nearer to the Hotel, an attack on it being dreaded, owing to the great unpopularity of M. Guizot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. A troop of the Municipal Guard, on foot, occupied the space in front of the principal entrance, and a troop of the horse municipal guards paraded up and down. The people, however, contented themselves with throwing a few stones at the windows; after which, they not only showed no disposition to attack the hotel, but were particularly good humoured, and amused themselves by jibing and jeering the unfortunate wights, male and female, whose appearance presented anything peculiar as they drove rapidly past in carriages and cabs.

"Small platoons of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, marched up and down the broad pavement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the church. People were kept from approaching the church by a line of soldiers, and a troop was drawn up near the guard-house, which stands by the side of the sacred edifice.

"The Rue Royale presented nothing particular. It was, however, crowded chiefly by people of the lower class. The shops, which are not very numerous in that street, were all closed.

"Arriving at the Place de la Concorde, which was the great centre of attraction, I found it completely occupied by an immense crowd—there must have been many thousands. The entrance to the bridge which faces the Chamber of Deputies, was occupied by strong detachments of dragoons and horse municipal guards. When the people pressed too closely on them, the soldiers charged, whereupon the people ran away in all directions. Generally the soldiers contented themselves by merely driving the people a short distance away, but on one occasion they chased them a distance of about fifty yards, and I saw their swords gleaming in the air as if they were about to strike; but I neither saw



READING THE JOURNAL "LA PATRIE," BY TORCHLIGHT, IN THE STREET."

nor heard of any blow being actually struck. I am bound to say that both people and soldiers seemed to think this good fun, and it really was amusing to see several thousand persons, male and female, young and old, scampering off among the trees in the Champs Elysées. But I need scarcely remark that it was very dangerous sort of fun indeed; for, if too often repeated, it would be almost certain to end in bloodshed.

"Whilst I was near the bridge—this was about one o'clock—regiment of Light Dragoons marched along the Quai, for the Hotel des Invalides, having come, no doubt, from the Ecole Militaire. It was headed by the band, which played merry tunes—a circumstance which occasioned considerable surprise, considering for what purpose the regiment was called out.

"The Quai, near the garden of the Tuilleries, was completely blocked up by a dense crowd, as was also the terrace in the garden facing the Place de la Concorde. The gates, however, opening on the Place were closed, and, at about one o'clock, orders were given not to admit any more persons into the gardens. The number of sentinels, keepers, &c., in the different parts of the grounds were increased.

"All the streets leading to the Chamber of Deputies were, like the bridge,

occupied by strong detachments of troops, and no one was allowed to pass, except the deputies, the newspaper reporters, and those who were furnished with special tickets of admission.

"A large crowd has been assembled all the morning before the office of the *National* newspaper, in the Rue Lepelletier.

"Nearly all the shops in the Rue St. Honoré, the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, and almost all the other streets in the vicinity of the Place de la Concorde and the Place de la Madeleine are closed. On the other side of the river the same is the case in the streets adjacent to the Chamber of Deputies."

An eye-witness, also writing on Tuesday, says:—

"I was much struck with the, in most respects, perfectly similar appearance of that quarter (the neighbourhood of the Madeleine Church) to-day and at the same hour of the 27th July, 1830; the same species of attack on the Hotel des Affaires Etrangères (then inhabited by Prince Polignac); the same measures of repression; the same expression of hatred towards the Minister on the part of the people; the same air of severity on the countenances of the gendarmes. Near to the gate occurred an incident precisely of a kind that was witnessed on nearly the same spot on the former occasion. A horse soldier ordered a man to move on, telling him that if he did not he would cut him down. The man, folding his arms, and looking sternly at the soldier, replied, 'Would you, coward?' The trooper rode off.

"At the Madeleine I found the crowd becoming more dense. This continued the whole length of the Rue Royale. The people, every moment called upon to disperse themselves, answered with cries of 'Vive la Réforme!' 'Vive la Ligne!' and then, bursting into the 'Chœur des Girondins, 'Mourir pour la Patrie!'

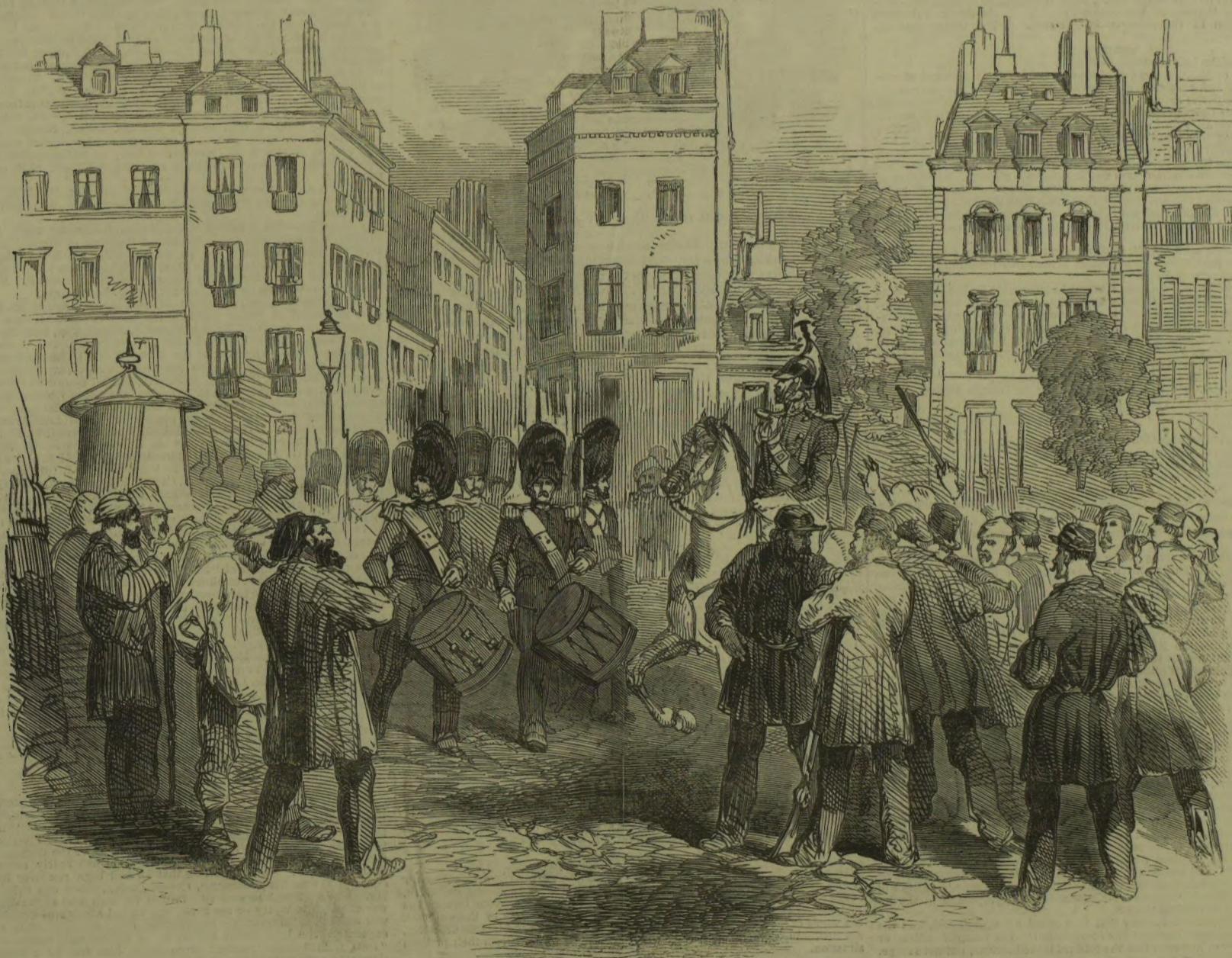
"In the Place de la Concorde matters wore a strange appearance. It had been filled with people as on the days of the *fêtes*. The Municipal Guards of the post at the corner near the Turkish Embassy saluted out, and attempted to drive the crowd before them; but, instead of succeeding, were obliged to retreat into their fortified guard-house to avoid being disarmed, for not only did the people not give way, but absolutely pressed upon them. The soldiers had scarcely secured themselves within, when the people ran off in their turn fearing that they would be fired upon.

"Immediately afterwards I stopped a carriage in which was a Ministerial Deputy on his way to the Chambers, which is only separated from the Place de la Concorde by the bridge. They made him alight, and then shook him for several minutes. Ultimately they allowed him to proceed. A different process was adopted towards, it was said, M. Marrast, principal editor of the *National* whom they cheered, and all but 'chained.'

"You will hence perceive that there is to-day the same mixture of the grave and the gay, of tragedy and farce, that a French assemblage (I will not call them mob) always exhibits."

"During the evening and night of Tuesday, the agitation and confusion continued, and the crowded masses of the people began to organize a more systematic opposition to the troops. In the neighbourhood of the Halle, and of the Rues St. Denis, St. Martin, and the Temple, having obtained some arms, they threw up barricades, from behind which they attacked the Municipal Guards, but they were ultimately beaten, and many prisoners taken. Some lives were sacrificed. The troops bivouacked on the Boulevards, and in the markets, and other public places; and the mob set fire to the dépôt of omnibuses at Neuilly. A guard-house in the Champs Elysées was also burned.

The Place Carrousel, the Place de la Concorde, the bridges, and every other



BEATING THE RAPPEL FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD

place in the neighbourhood of the Tuilleries was crowded with troops, and there were forty pieces of cannon on the Esplanade of the Invalids.

The *rappel* was beaten, but not one-tenth of the National Guard answered the summons. There were, however, in the city of Paris 100,000 troops of the line under arms.

Wednesday, the National Guard of the second Arrondissement, to the number of about 500 or 600, assembled at an early hour in the Rue Lepelletier, opposite the Opera. It was at first supposed that their intentions were hostile to the people, but the latter soon acquired a conviction that they were animated with the same sentiments as the immense majority of the population. Their motto was—"Reform, and the dismissal of M. Guizot." When the intentions of the citizen soldiers became known, an immense crowd assembled before them, crying "Vive la Garde Nationale!" "Vive la Réforme!" The latter cry was loudly repeated by the National Guards, the officers joining in it, and flourishing their swords. Both then fraternised, and a guard having stepped forward, said, "A difference of opinion may exist between us relative to the expediency and nature of reform, but we are unanimous in condemning Guizot—down with Guizot."

This cry was echoed by the multitude, and by none with more force than by the well-dressed men who partly composed it. The cause of Reform may be said to have triumphed from that moment, and the doom of the Ministry was sealed.

Shortly afterwards, those National Guards formed a line, marched up the Rue Lepelletier, repaired along the Boulevards to the Rue Richelieu, which they descended towards the Tuilleries, amidst deafening cries of "Vive la Réforme," and down with the Ministry; to which they energetically responded. Instead of entering the *Place du Carrousel*, they proceeded along the Rue de Rivoli, and drew up between the Rue du Dauphin, and the Rue du 29 Juillet. They had no sooner taken their position than an officer d'Ordonnance of General Jacqueminot, rode up, and, after exchanging a few words with the Lieutenant-Colonel, rode back in all haste to the chateau. An immense crowd then assembled round the National Guard and their cries of "Vive la Réforme" and "Down with the Ministry," could be distinctly heard by the King and the Royal Family. Nevertheless no troops were ordered in that direction, and the people and Nationals were left quietly to fraternise, although the two extremities of the street were occupied by an immense force.

In the meantime the Nationals of the Third Legion collected to the number of 3000 on and about the Place des Petites Fères, and their officers having held a council, agreed to depose their Colonel to the King to acquaint his Majesty with the wishes of the National Guard; in other words, Reform and the dismissal of the Cabinet. That officer immediately proceeded to the palace, but was not admitted into the Royal presence. He merely saw General Jacqueminot, the Commander General of the National Guard, who promised that he would that instant carry himself the memorial to the King. The National Guards remained assembled on the square, awaiting the return of the Colonel, their determination being to march upon the Tuilleries if the reply was negative. Occasionally strong patrols were sent out to interpose, if necessary, between the combatants, but no hostilities took place in the neighbourhood, the troops quietly remaining on the adjoining Place des Victoires, without giving the least provocation. The Nationals fled by them, crying for Reform and the dismissal of Ministers, surrounded and followed by an immense mass of people uttering the same cries; and the soldiers by their countenances testified that they concurred in that wish. In one of the by-streets a detachment of troops, stationed there to intercept the passage, accepted bread and wine from the people: and their officer looked on, nay, encouraged them to accept the provisions offered to them.

The Fourth Legion also took arms and stationed detachments in different directions to maintain order and prevent the effusion of blood.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—TUESDAY.

All the avenues leading to the Palais Bourbon were occupied by horse and foot Municipal Guards and troops of the line. A squadron of dragoons was stationed in front of the edifice along the quay, whilst another kept constantly moving to clear the bridge of La Concorde. In advance of the bridge, on the side of the Place de la Revolution, was a numerous body of horse chasseurs employed in dispersing a multitude of about five thousand or six thousand individuals, who quietly retired before them, singing the "Marseillaise," and crying "Vive la Réforme! à bas Guizot, l'Homme de Gant!" The passage through the adjoining streets, and the Place de Bourgogne, was intercepted by troops of the line, and none but deputies and persons provided with tickets were permitted to enter the Palace. General Perrault was on horseback in the Court, ready to take the command of the troops, and a Commissary of Police was stationed at the foot of the bridge to address the legal summonses to the people.

The Chamber presented a gloomy aspect. Few deputies were in attendance; the benches of the Opposition were completely vacant. M. Guizot arrived at an early hour, he looked pale, but confident. He was shortly afterwards followed by the Ministers of Finance, Public Instruction, and Commerce. Marshal Bugeaud, who was believed to have accepted the military command of Paris, in the event of a revolt, took his seat close to the Ministerial bench.

The Chamber then resumed the adjourned discussion on the bill relative to the renewal of the privilege of the Bank of Bordeaux.

At three o'clock M. Odillon Barrot entered the Hall, accompanied by Messrs. Duverger de Hauranne, Marie, Thiers, Garnier Pages, &c. Their appearance produced some sensation. Shortly afterwards, M. de Hauranne went up to the President and handed him a paper, supposed to be a proposition for the impeachment of Ministers.

This paper having been communicated by the President to M. Guizot, the latter, after perusing it, laughed immoderately MM. Thiers, Dupin, Lamartine, Billaut, Crémieux, and the Minister of the Interior and Justice next made their appearance, but the discussion on the Bank Bill continued until 5 o'clock, and no incident of interest occurred.

When the discussion terminated, M. Odillon Barrot ascended the tribune, and deposited on the table a formal proposition to the effect of impeaching Ministers. The President, however, raised the sitting without reading it, to the great disappointment of the Opposition, but announced that it should be submitted to the approbation of the *bureaux* on Thursday. The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The members of the Left mustered strong. M. Vavin, one of them, a deputy of Paris, rose amidst a profound silence, and said that he had a solemn duty to accomplish, which was to call the Minister of the Interior to account for the scenes then passing in the capital. During twenty-four hours severe disturbances had taken place in Paris, and the population remarked with astonishment the absence of the National Guard. On Monday orders had been given for its attendance. Why had they been countermanded? Why was it only after a first collision that the drummers were permitted to beat to arms? If from the beginning the National Guard had been called out, fatal misfortunes would have been avoided. M. Guizot replied that he did not deem it expedient to answer those questions. The King had that moment sent for Count Molé (acclamations from the Left) to charge him with the reconstruction of a Cabinet. (New acclamations.) Whilst the present Ministers continued in office (added M. Guizot) they would cause order to be respected.

The Minister having sat down, M. Odillon Barrot rose and said that, considering the situation of the Cabinet, he consented to the adjournment of his proposition for the impeachment of Ministers.

M. Dupin, who followed, said that it would be impossible for the Ministers to maintain order and provide for their own security under existing circumstances. M. Guizot answered that they would be able to maintain order and enforce respect to the laws until the King should have relieved them from their functions. The Left, however, insisting on the adjournment, and M. Peyramont opposing it, it was put from the chair and rejected by a large majority, the Opposition alone having voted for it. The sitting was afterwards raised.

The following list of Ministers circulated in the Chamber:

Count Molé, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior.

M. Vivien, of Justice.

M. Billaut, of Marine.

M. Gonin, of Agriculture and Commerce.

M. Hypolite Passy, of Finance.

M. de Tocqueville, of Public Instruction.

M. Lanyer or Count Daru, of Public Works.

The Minister of War was not known.

The bloodshed during the two days does not appear to have been considerable.

We add some particulars from the pen of an eye-witness of the events of Wednesday:

"I descended into the street instantly, and found that the National Guards, to the amount of 150, had formed in two lines across the Rue Lepelletier—one division at each extremity of the theatres. In the centre were the officers. Outside, the people frantic with joy. On asking a National Guard what had happened? 'We have declared for Reform' said he; 'that is, some of us differ about Reform, but we are agreed about Guizot!' 'Vive la Réforme!' 'Vive la Garde Nationale!' cried the people incessantly.

"An hour afterwards the National Guards proceeded, with their *sapeurs* at their head, in full uniform, to the Tuilleries, to declare their sentiments."

"They returned about one o'clock, and occupied the Rue Lepelletier again. A platoon closed the street on the Boulevard. Loud cries of 'Vive la Garde Nationale!' called me to the window again. A squadron of cuirassiers, supported by half a squadron of chasseurs à cheval, arrived. The *Chef d'Escadron* gave orders to draw swords. The ranks of the National Guards closed. The cries of the people redoubled, although not a man of them was armed. The squadron made a half movement on the Rue Lepelletier, when the officer in command of the National Guards drew his sword, advanced, and saluted him. A few words were exchanged. They separated. The one placed himself at the head of his soldiers, and gave the word to 'wheel and forward,' and they resumed their march accompanied by the cheers and clapping of hands of the multitude. The officer of National Guards returned very quietly to his post, and sheathed his sword.

"I am told the words exchanged between the officers were these—'Who are these men?' 'They are the people.' 'And those in uniform?' 'They are the Second Legion of the National Guard of Paris.' 'The people must disperse.' 'They will not.' 'I shall use force.' 'Sir, the National Guard sympathise with the people, the people who demand Reform.' 'They must disperse.' 'They will not.' 'I must use force.' 'Sir, we the National Guards, sympathise in the desire for Reform and will defend them.'

"I am assured by persons who say that they heard all that passed, that the officer and the cuirassiers cried 'Vive la Réforme!' But I cannot affirm or contradict it. I know, however, that the soldiers looked serious, but not savage.

"HALF-PAST 2.—Thrice since similar scenes have occurred. The Municipal Guards, who at present occupy the unpopular position of the gendarmes of 1830, are now, by order of Government, mixed up with the troops of the line, on whom the people are lavish of their compliments and caresses. A column of cavalry and infantry, Municipal Guards à cheval, Cuirassiers, and Municipal Guards à pied, and infantry of the line, arrived by the Boulevard at the end of the Rue Lepelletier. They made a move like the others as if to wheel into that street, but the attitude of the National Guard made them pause, and immediately the word was given to continue their march, the people rending the air with cries of 'Vive la Réforme!' 'Vive la Garde Nationale!' and 'Vive la Ligue!' Again a precisely similar occurrence took place, but this time it ended with the absolute retreat of the troops, for they turned round and retired up the Boulevard.

"I give you these particulars, because they passed under my own eyes, and because they will serve for the history of that which has taken or is taking place throughout Paris."

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We are enabled, by the activity of our Artists at Paris, (from whom we have received the Sketches,) to present the reader with the accompanying Illustrations of some of the scenes detailed in the adjoining columns. Upon the front page, we have the troops charging the crowd before M. Guizot's Hotel; at page 119, the Reading of "La Patrie" by torchlight—such was the intensity of the people to learn the progress of the movement. The Place de la Concorde will be recognised as one of the great *foi* of the insurgents; and the fourth scene shows the Rappel for the National Guard, in many instances but equivocally answered. At page 126, we give two other scenes; and Portraits of M. Odilon Barrot and M. Guizot.

We shall, next week, resume our Illustrations of this great struggle.

We have received the following letter from one of our Artists:

"Paris, Mardi, 5 Heures.

"Monsieur Le Redacteur—Voici déjà deux croquis des événements qui se brouillent. Il y a des coups de sabre, des hommes blessés; des barricades s'organisent dans la Rue St. Honoré. Cela va marcher mal; gare les coups. Nous serons au courant. Toutes les boutiques se ferment. Hier soir la *Patrie*, journal du soir de l'Opposition, annonçait le déstirement des députés au sujet du banquet. Ce journal était arraché des mains des vendeurs et lu à haute voix sur tous les boulevards et dans les rues. Voilà le premier croquis. L'autre est la lecture des proclamations sur les murailles, adressée aux habitants de Paris et à la Garde Nationale, que le peuple allait lire le long des murailles avec des chandelles et des lanternes. Voilà tout ce que je puis vous envoyer aujourd'hui. Depuis ce matin je suis dans la ville avec le dessinateur: il n'y a pas de démonstrations de la part des députés, mais les étudiants et la populace se sont rendus à la Place de la Madeleine à l'heure précédemment indiquée. Je vous enverrai demain un croquis de la Place de la Madeleine, avec la procession des étudiants. Ils se sont rendus de la à la Chambre des Députés. Après avoir crié quelque temps devant le palais, ils ont crié 'Aux Boulevards!' et en hurlant 'A bas Guizot! Vive la Réforme!' ils ont allés se poster aux alentours de l'Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères, et ont crié avec plus d'acharnement que jamais, 'A bas Guizot!' Alors les municipaux à cheval ont fait des petites charges pour repousser la populace. Ce soir et demain nous ferons les deux grands croquis: 1. La Place de la Madeleine, avec la procession des étudiants; 2. Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, avec la foule, et les municipaux la repoussant. C. F. F."

ABBOTS LEIGH CHURCH.

On Sunday afternoon last, this very interesting structure was reduced by fire to the state shown in our Illustration, from a sketch by a Correspondent resident at Leigh.

The village of Abbots Leigh is situated about four miles from Bristol, on the river Avon, in the direction of the Bristol Channel. The Church, of which little more than the tower remains, stood upon the crown of Leigh Hill. The particulars of the catastrophe are as follow:



ABBOTS LEIGH CHURCH, BURNT ON SUNDAY LAST.

On Sunday morning, Divine service was performed as usual, by the Rev. Mr. Whish, the rector. At about half-past two in the afternoon, the Church was discovered to be on fire; and, an alarm being given, the neighbours, together with Mr. W. Miles, M.P., were speedily on the spot, and the utmost exertions were used to subdue the flames, but without effect, from the great quantity of wood in the roof, and within the edifice. An express was also sent off to Bristol for engines, which arrived at the Church at about half-past five o'clock; but by this time, the wind being very high, the flames had so spread that the roof had fallen in, and almost the whole of the interior destroyed. The utmost efforts were then made with the engines to save that portion of the structure in which are the monuments of the Miles' family, and of Mr. and Mrs. Lane, who protected Charles II; fortunately, these efforts were successful, so that, by eight o'clock, the flames were subdued. The cause of the fire has not been correctly ascertained; but it is supposed to have originated from one of the flues of the stove having become over heated, and set fire to the wood-work of the roof, and the flaming timber falling in, ignited the interior fittings, as pulpit, pewing, gallery, &c.; so that there remain now only the chancel, vestry-room, and tower.

IRELAND.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC MONEY.—At the sitting of the Commission Court on Friday (last week) Mr. J. H. Mason, an officer of the Board of Works, who had been acquitted of the charge of forgery on the preceding Tuesday, was arraigned for embezzling moneys, the property of the Board of Works. The witnesses examined were Sir John Buxton, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Griffith, and some other persons connected with the Board of Works; and from the evidence adduced it appeared that the manner in which the "business" of the department had been conducted was anything but creditable to the heads of the office. The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of Guilty upon all the counts. On Saturday morning Mason was brought up for judgment, and Mr. Justice Perrin sentenced the prisoner to seven years' transportation.

TERRELL CALAMITY.—Sunday night last a dreadful fire took place in Killarney, by which six individuals lost their lives. The extensive pawnbroking establishment of Mr. Carberry, in the New-street, which contained the deposits of the poor from all parts of Kerry, to the amount of several thousands sterling, was the scene of this dreadful catastrophe. Two persons in their endeavours to escape were killed, and four children perished in the flames. The affair is a most melancholy one.

The Repeal Association had its usual weekly meeting on Monday. Alderman Butler in the chair. The rent for the week was £25.

DREADFUL FIRE IN RED LION-COURT.—On Tuesday morning, shortly after one, a fire of a destructive character, nearly attended with a sacrifice of life, broke out upon the premises in the occupation of Mr. Hoare (late Jones), the Red Lion Tavern, Red Lion-Court, Fleet-street. At the time of the outbreak the whole of the females were asleep. They were, after considerable difficulty, aroused, and, by means of the fire escapes, were rescued from their perilous situation.

THE THEATRES.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The active and enterprising Mr. Mitchell has favoured us with another novelty from Paris, in the shape of a three-act drama, called "Le Chevalier d'Essonne." Our opinion of the piece, on its own merits, is not a very favourable one. The subject is neither new nor freshly treated, but the duties of a manager of a French theatre towards the public are totally different to those of a national establishment. The latter may only represent such pieces as seem to him calculated to raise the standard of taste and elevate the character of the drama with his country; whilst the former has to select from a foreign *répertoire* such plays as best represent to an English public the traits and peculiarities of the French stage, and exhibit, in the most favourable light, the talent of the *artiste* he has been enabled to engage. The plot of "Le Chevalier d'Essonne" turns upon the incident of a lady assuming the character of her brother from motives of fraternal affection, and being drawn by such assumption to adopt various manly habits, and associate with soldiers—chiefly, however, with a pleasant honest Gascon, to whom she eventually gives her hand. The lady was of course personated by Mademoiselle Nathalie, who, both in her male and female attire, looked and acted so well, as to throw considerable liveliness into a somewhat dull piece. There is a pliancy in these reversions of costume that is always attractive, although, why we should like to see a pretty woman look as unlike what she is, is a paradox. The part of the Gascon was well played by M. Montalant, and Mademoiselle Marot looked and acted charmingly in the part of an innocent girl, who is engaged as mistress to the lady "cavaliere" thereby exciting the jealousy of her lover, a young painter. The costumes were, as usual, in excellent taste. We notice, in whatever is acted here, a grace and finish upon the performance, that stands out in singular contrast to the coarse inartistic style cultivated in some of our popular London theatres.

PRINCESS.

Mr. Macready renewed his engagement here on Monday evening, appearing, with Mrs. Butler, in "Macbeth." The house was crowded, and the reception of each performer most enthusiastic.

It is said in the theatrical circles that Mr. Macready's contemplated visit to America will terminate his dramatic career; and this report appears to be authenticated by a speech made on the occasion of his benefit at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, when, at the conclusion of the play, he was called in front of the curtain, and on making his appearance was hailed with loud cheers, which were again and again repeated. On silence being gained, Mr. Macready, who was labouring under deep emotion, thanked the audience very sincerely for their kind expression of regard for him. He said he looked upon Newcastle as an old home; his visits to it were anticipated with pleasure, and he left it with regret. It was amongst the first to encourage his juvenile efforts, and their kindness he had never forgot. The next visit he should pay them would, in all probability, be his last; he would then have to say the word "Farewell," a word always painful to utter, but to him on that occasion doubly so. He proposed retiring from the stage at an early day, not because he felt age creeping upon him, or his faculties or energies impaired, but because of the present deplorable condition of our national drama. Wishing them all health and prosperity, he now for a season bade them adieu.

Mr. Wilks has adapted he once popular ballet, "The Revolt of the Harem," for ASTLEY'S, under the name of "The Battle of the Amazons." The subject offers great scope for scenic effect, and is admirably suited for a "spectacle" theatre. We shall next week give a notice of it, in full.

The STRAND theatre, it is said, is about to come under a new management. None have hitherto been successful, the size of the auditory being too small to hold money enough to support an efficient company.

The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Kean has been renewed at the HAYMARKET, where "The Wife's Secret" has lost none of its attraction.

MUSIC.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

The 110th Anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians was celebrated on Tuesday night, in Freemasons' Hall. R. Palmer, Esq., M.P., was the President of the day, in the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, in consequence of a slight attack of gout. At these gatherings, music forms the principal attraction, and oratory is confined to very narrow limits. The objects of this excellent institution were ably enforced in addresses from the Chairman; the Rev. D. C. Delafosse, M.A.; the veteran Professor, Mr. Horsley; and

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. G. R."—Assuredly. Play not alone those games, but make yourself acquainted also with the unrivalled collection preserved in the "Chess Players' Chronicle." "Woodstockiensis" must spare us the result of his "hurried" examinations of our problems. When any real difficulty occurs in the solution of them, we hasten readily to remove it; but it should be borne in mind, that every suggestion regarding a position, however trifling and absurd, involves to us the trouble of referring to the problem, and setting it up and re-examining it. In 267 there appears to be some error; what it is we cannot say until we can communicate with the author.

"Pawns to the Charge."—It is allowable to Castle after the King has been in check; and more Queens than one may be had on the board at once. The correspondent who is thus obliged to ask for information upon the very elements of the game, sends some original problems for publication!

"Bayonet," Winchester.—It would be useless, indeed, to propose a Problem for solution in six moves which can be done in two. If "Bayonet" will look again, he will find there is something more in these Problems than meets the eye.

"C. W. R."—There is some flaw in Enigma 267; perhaps the omission of a piece or Pawn.

"Ambulator."—It shall be looked at.

"A Novice."—Look again with attention, and be sure you set up the position accurately.

"H. H."—We will try to find it; but it is quite against rule for us to supply solutions for Problems which have appeared elsewhere.

"Red."—They shall be examined anon.

"Mazy Free."—S. H. W.'s beautiful Enigma, No. 258, is solved thus:—1. B to K R 2d (discovering ch); 2. B to K Kt sq; the rest we leave to your sagacity.

"F. P. A. S."—The back volumes of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," containing the celebrated games played by Mr. S. against Mr. Cochrane and M. St. Amant are still procurable.

Solutions by "V. et V." "Sopracitta." "Ambulator." "F. G. R." "Woodstockiensis." "Ada." "M. P." "Philo-Chess." "Sovern." "Miles." "G. T. V." "C. A. H." are correct. Those by "M. A. E. C. S." "Walker." "R. J. G." are wrong.

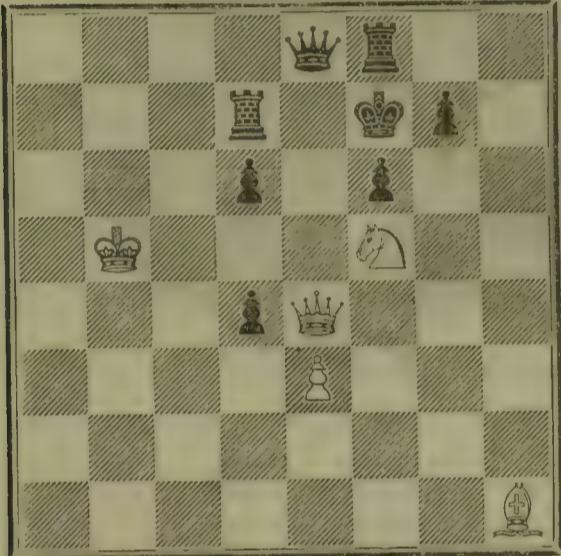
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 213.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. B takes P (ch) | 2. Q to Q R sq | 3. R covers (dis ch) | 4. R to K B 5th (ch) It takes R |
| (best) | | 5. Kt checkmates | |

PROBLEM, NO. 214.

By an Amateur.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first can mate in five moves.

GAME IN THE MATCH BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND MR. LOWE.

| BLACK (Mr. L.) | WHITE (Capt. K.) | BLACK (Mr. L.) | WHITE (Capt. K.) |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. P to K B 4th | P to Q 4th | 23. Kt to K 3d | Kt to Q 6th |
| 2. K Kt to B 3d | P to Q B 4th | 24. R to Q Kt sq | R to Q sq |
| 3. P to Q 3d | Q Kt to B 3d | 25. P to K Kt 3d | R to K Kt sq |
| 4. P to K 4th | P takes P | 26. Kt to K B sq | B to K 4th |
| 5. P takes P | Q takes Q (ch) | 27. B to K R 5th | B takes K Kt P |
| 6. K takes Q | Q B to K Kt 5th | 28. B takes K B P | R to K B sq |
| 7. K B to K 2d | Castles (ch) | 29. Kt takes B (a) | R takes B |
| 8. K to K sq | P to K 3d | 30. R to K B sq | R takes R |
| 9. P to Q B 3d | K Kt to B 3d | 31. K takes R | Kt takes Q Kt P |
| 10. Q Kt to Q 2d | P to K R 3d | 32. P to K R 4th | K to Q 2d |
| 11. P to K R 3d | B takes Kt | 33. Kt to K 2d | K to K 2d |
| 12. B takes B | P to K Kt 4th | 34. K to K Kt 2d | K to K B 3d |
| 13. Q Kt to Q B 4th | P to Q Kt 4th | 35. K to K Kt 3d | Kt to Q 6th |
| 14. Kt to Q R 3d | P to Q R 3d | 36. K to K 4th | P to Q R 4th |
| 15. K B P takes P | P takes K | 37. P to K R 5th | P to Q Kt 5th |
| 16. Q B takes P | K B to K Kt 2d | 38. Kt to Q 4th | P takes P |
| 17. K to K 2d | Q R to Q 2d | 39. K to K B 3d | P to K 4th |
| 18. Q B takes Kt | B takes B | 40. Kt to Q B 2d | Kt to Q Kt 5th |
| 19. Q R to Q sq | P to Q B 5th | 41. Kt to Q R 3d | P to Q B 7th |
| 20. R takes R | K takes R | 42. Kt takes double P | K takes Kt |
| 21. R to Q sq (ch) | K to Q B 2d | 43. K to K 2d | Kt to Q 5th (ch) |
| 22. Kt to Q B 2d | Kt to K 4th | 44. K to Q 2d | Kt to Q Kt 4th |
| | | | And Black surrendered. |

(a) Black's capturing K P with B would speedily have proved ruinous to him.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

GAME LATELY PLAYED AT THE NORTHUMBERLAND CHESS CLUB, BETWEEN MR. SILAS ANGAS AND MR. P. HUMBLE.

| WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. A.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. A.) |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 16. P to K B 4th | B takes Q B P |
| 2. K Kt to B 3d | Q Kt to B 3d | 17. Kt takes B | Q to Q 5th (ch) |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 18. K to R sq | Q takes B |
| 4. P to K 4th | B takes P | 19. Q to K Kt 3d | K to R sq |
| 5. P to Q B 3d | B to R 4th | 20. P to K B 5th | Kt to K 4th |
| 6. Castles | K Kt to B 3d | 21. R to B 4th | Q to Q 6th |
| 7. P to Q 4th | Kt takes K P | 22. Q to K sq (c) | Q R to K sq |
| 8. P to Q 5th | Q Kt to K 2d | 23. R to K 4th | Kt to B 6th |
| 9. K Kt takes P | Castles | 24. Q to K B sq (d) | Q takes Kt |
| 10. Q to K B 3d | Kt to K B 3d | 25. P takes Kt | Q to K B 3d |
| 11. Q Kt to K Kt 5th | Q Kt to K Kt 3d | 26. Q R to K sq | Q R to K sq |
| 12. Kt to K Kt 4th (a) | P to Q 3d | 27. R takes R | P takes R |
| 13. Kt takes Kt (ch) | P takes Kt | 28. Q to K R 3d | R to Q sq |
| 14. B takes P | Q B to K 5th (b) | 29. R to K 4th | P to Q B 3d |
| 15. Q takes B | Q takes B | | And wins |

(a) These moves are very well played by the first player.

(b) This tends to relieve Black from his embarrassments.

(c) He might probably have played Q to K R 4th with advantage, as Black cannot then take the Knight without losing his Queen in two moves.

(d) He appears to have no better move; for if he take the Kt, Black wins the Queen in two moves; and if he play it takes it, Black takes the Queen, and will remain after the exchanges with Queen against Rook and Kt.

GAME LATELY PLAYED AT THE NORTHUMBERLAND CHESS CLUB, BETWEEN MR. SILAS ANGAS AND MAJOR B.

| BLACK (Mr. S. A.) | WHITE (Major B.) | BLACK (Mr. S. A.) | WHITE (Major B.) |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 13. Q B to K 3d (a) | P to K B 3d |
| 2. K B to B 4th | K B to B 4th | 14. Kt to K B 3d | Kt to K 5th |
| 3. P to K 4th | B takes P | 15. B to K B 4th | P to K B 4th |
| 4. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 16. P to K 5th | P to Q 4th |
| 5. K Kt to B 3d | P to Q 3d | 17. B to Q 3d | Q to K 3d |
| 6. Castles | P to Q B 3d | 18. Kt to K R 4th | K B to Q sq |
| 7. P to Q 4th | B R 4th | 19. B takes K B P (b) | R takes B |
| 8. Q to Q Kt 3d | Q to Q B 2d | 20. Kt takes R | Q takes Kt |
| 9. K Kt to K 5th | Kt to K R 3d | 21. B to K Kt 5th | Q takes R, ch (c) |
| 10. P to Q 4th | Castles | 22. K takes Q | B takes B |
| 11. Q B takes P | Q to K 2nd | 23. Q to K 2d | Kt takes R P (ch) |
| 12. Q to Q B 2d | K to K 2d | 24. K to Kt sq | |
| | | | And the second player eventually drew the game by a very ingenious perpetual check. |

(a) The object of this move is to prevent White from playing his Q B to K B 4th, when Black advances his K pawn.

(b) This leads to the loss of the adverse Queen—nevertheless, White obtains nearly an equivalent for her.

(c) The best move—he cannot both save the Queen and avert the threatened mate.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 278.—By a Bristol Amateur.

| BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| K at Q Kt 3rd | Kt at Q 4th | Kt at K R 5th | P at Q R 4th, Q R |
| R at Q B sq | R at K 5th | 6th, K 3rd, "d" | 6th, K 3rd, "d" |
| Bs at K Kt 2nd and | P's at Q R 2nd | K B 5th | White playing first mates in four moves. |
| K Kt 7th | | | |

White playing first mates in four moves.

No. 279.—By A. Lulman.

| BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. |
|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| K at Q R 8th | K at Q B 4th | B at K 5th | P at Q R 2d |
| Q at K Kt 7th | | | White to play and Mate in four moves. |
| | | | |

White to play and Mate in four moves.

No. 280.—By the same Author.

| BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. |
|---------------|-----------------|---|-------------|
| K at K 4th | P at K 4th | P at K 4th | B at K 5th |
| B at K Kt 2d | P's at K Kt 4th | P at Q R 2d | P at Q R 2d |
| B at Q B sq | K 3rd, Q 5th | Q B 5th, Q Kt 4th, and | Q R 2d |
| Kt at K R 5th | | White playing first, to mate in four moves. | |

White playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 281.—By the same Author.

| BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |

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FUNERAL OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—THE PROCESSION AT ADDINGTON.

In private houses there was a manifestation of the high esteem in which the deceased Prelate had been held. At one or two of the more thickly populated places on the road, such as Brixton and Streatham, the procession resumed its usual pace. It reached Croydon about one o'clock, where the inhabitants, closing their houses, came forth in great numbers to evince their sentiments of veneration for one who had always been to them a liberal patron. At Croydon, the *cortege* was joined by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, vicar of that parish, the Rev. Mr. Hardinge, of Norwood, the Rev. Messrs. Cole, Barr, and Ward, clergymen acting in that district, as well as by the churchwardens and other parochial authorities. From Croydon the funeral had still three miles to traverse, so that it was nearly two o'clock before it reached its destination.

Addington Park, or Addington Place, was the country residence of Archbishop Howley, and immediately adjoining the park is the hamlet of Addington, in whose humble church the remains were to be interred. Many of the inhabitants of Croydon, together with all the rustics of Addington, constituted an inconsiderable assemblage to receive the funeral procession, which, having entered at the opposite end of the park, and, having its numbers augmented by the domestics of the palace, moved slowly from the Addington-gate shortly before three o'clock; it soon reached the church, when, the coffin being removed into the interior, the service was read by the Archdeacon Harrison and Dr. Mill. The scene was, altogether, very impressive: the church was hung with black, and a large proportion of the people who attended from Croydon and the surrounding district were attired in mourning. The pall-bearers were the Honourable and Rev. Leslie Courtenay, private chaplain to the Queen, the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby, Vicar of West Wycombe; the Rev. T. G. Hodgson, Rector of Croydon; the Rev. F. B. Wells, Rector of Woodchurch; the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury, the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, the Rev. W. Farrer, Rector of Addington; and the Rev. William Streathfield. On the ceremony being concluded, the crowd which had assembled outside the church, and who could not gain access till after the solemn service was over, were then freely admitted to view the coffin and the vault. In conformity with the desire of the deceased prelate, the remains of two of his children, buried in London, were on Friday last transferred, as were likewise the remains of a third from Fulham, to the vault at Addington.

Our Artist has sketched the sombre procession advancing up the hamlet to the church.

ST. MATTHIAS, BETHNAL-GREEN.



THE Church of St. Matthias, the ninth of the new district churches recently erected in Bethnal-Green, is situated in Hare-street, Brick-lane, and was consecrated on Thursday. It is a very beautiful edifice, in the Lombardic style of architecture, and is worthy of the well-earned reputation of its highly talented architects, Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon. Exteriorly it is built of brick, with stone dressings. The western front has the central portion rising above the aisles, and it is divided into two stories by a bold string-course. In the lower story are two narrow single-light windows, and a projecting porch having a deeply recessed doorway; and in the upper story is a handsomely decorated wheel window. The face of the central portion of the front is further ornamented by five sunken panels, with arched heads. The gables and eaves are supported and enriched by an arched corbel

moulding. The clerestory is lighted by windows of single lights, arranged in triplets.

The tower stands on the south side of the Church, and is attached to the aisle. The tower, for two stories in height, is square in plan, and then takes an octagonal form, and is surmounted by a pinnacle carrying a highly ornamental vase. A side entrance to the Church is in the basement of the tower; and the next story has, on each face, recessed arches, with single-light windows in them. The lower story of the octagon is quite plain, with the exception of a boldly-formed arched corbel moulding round its upper part; but the second story has, on each face, recessed windows, of two lights, within sunken panels, having arched corbel mouldings.

SEE OF CANTERBURY.—The Queen has ordered a *congratulation* to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the metropolitan church of Canterbury to elect an Archbishop of that see, the same being void by the death of Doctor William Howley, late Archbishop thereof; and her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter



NEW CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, BETHNAL-GREEN.



SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "FIORITA, ET LA REINE DES ELFRIDES," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The opening night at this theatre was marked by much novelty, and the result must have been as highly satisfactory to the Management as it was to the audience; for a house unusually full for this season of the year testified, by the warmest applause, their approbation of the new artists, and of the new ballet. The opera, which was Verdi's "Ernani," presented the *débutants* and *débutantes*, and, as in duty bound, it is of the lady we first speak. Signora Cravelli more than confirms the favourable impression made at the rehearsals of the opera. Young, very graceful and pleasing in appearance, if not decidedly handsome, she is, in person and demeanour, well fitted to tread the stage with effect. She has evidently much feeling and enthusiasm, and her singing and acting give evidence of that *feu sacré*, without which science, accomplishment, and physical gifts, but flatter the ear, without awaking any corresponding feeling in the heart. To these great qualifications, Mdlle. Cravelli adds a remarkably fine voice, powerful both in the upper and lower tones, of much flexibility, and very sweet when she does not, as is sometimes the case, over exert it. For this there is no occasion, and no excuse, for she has ample strength sufficient to fill—without any undue effort—even the large theatre at which she is now performing. Her execution of *Elvira* was excellent, and decidedly the best performance of this character we have seen in this country. The first air, "Ernani involami"—by some considered to be one of the finest things Verdi ever wrote—shows off her voice and style of singing to the best advantage, and created great applause. In the concerted pieces which follow, the value of a voice so powerful as hers was strongly felt, and the concluding splendidly dramatic trio preceding *Ernani's* death, gave occasion for a fine display of tragic power on her part; and here her fine low notes came out with startling effect. To conclude, we must reckon her amongst the most important acquisitions made for some time past to the *corps dramatique* of her Majesty's Theatre.

The same may be said, with at least equal justice, of Signor Belletti, who appears to us one of the best baritones we ever heard. He is a finished artist, with an excellent method and taste, great dramatic feeling, and a capital voice. He is very peculiar, we had almost said, unprepossessing, in appearance, but carries this off by much dignity of deportment and gesture. He is quite at home in the part of *Silva*; but, of course, it is impossible to say whether in other characters he will be equally excellent: as far as he has gone, however, we have nothing but the greatest praise to award to him. It is not possible at present to judge with equal certainty of the new tenor, Cuzzani, who is suffering from the prevailing epidemic, which has, for the moment, weakened and obscured his voice. Thus far we can pronounce, that he is possessed of much real musical feeling, and that his singing is characterised by great finish. We listened to his execution of the opening tenor air with real pleasure, for, in an artistic point of view, he left nothing to be desired, while at the same time it was easy to see that indisposition had altered, and for the moment impaired, his natural voice. Before leaving the subject of the three *débutants*, we must observe the perfect *ensemble* of their acting, which, even had each artist individually been less gifted, would have still produced an excellent effect. Gardoni appeared in a new character, that of *Carlo*, this part being usually entrusted to a baritone: the public, however, gained by the change, for there are few baritones, and few tenors also, who could have sang it with equal sweetness and charm, while he looked "every inch a King." The charming "Veni meco" in the second act, was delightfully sung by this favourite tenor.

The opera, on the whole, is excellently mounted, and too great praise cannot be given to the orchestra, which, under the leadership of Mr. Balf, and with the addition, as we hear, of several new and excellent performers, has attained an admirable precision and brilliancy, while the accompaniments are far more subdued than last season.

We will now give our readers some account of the new ballet, "Fiorita," the story of which appeared in our columns last week. The action is, indeed, very

slight, greatly differing in this respect from the "Ballet Pantomime" of former years; a change, perhaps, few will regret, but still we almost wish there were greater scope given for the display of the remarkable pantomimic powers of Rosati. It is, however, a charming ballet, and perfect in all its details. We have seldom seen the *corps de ballet* act so efficiently, and many of the groupings might serve as models for the sculptor. Our favourite of last year, Rosati, who sustains the principal part, is returned much improved we think; she executed several new *pas*, one of which, in the first *tableau*, is exceedingly graceful, and obtained an immediate encore: she advances to the front of the stage with a sort of *demi-pirouette*, on the point of her toe, alternately reversing from right to left, and ending with a bounding step *à la Taglioni*. She is looking well, and was most warmly received by the audience, both on Saturday and Tuesday nights. Marie Taglioni, who has also an important part to perform, that of the genius of evil, is likewise improved:—she has gained much additional strength, which has year was wanting to give full effect to her movements and attitudes, at all times so remarkable for their peculiar grace. She still belongs to the severe school of dancing; and though all are not equally admirers of this style, which is, however, undoubtedly the highest, yet all allow that Marie Taglioni is likely one day to become foremost in her art. We have already spoken of the *corps de ballet*, but we must mention in particular a "Danse Nationale" they execute, which is one of the prettiest of the kind we have ever seen. The effect is greatly heightened by the accompaniment of tambourines, on the part of the peasant girls, and of a sort of instrument nearly akin to the watchman's rattle, both in shape and sound, on the part of the men. This dance was much applauded. The scenery throughout is charming, especially the enchanted garden full of statues, and the last, where the back of the stage is nearly concealed by a fountain of real water, which produces an effect as beautiful as it is novel. Our Artist has engraved this exquisite scene. The costumes are good, and "Fiorita" will, we doubt not, rank with the most successful of its predecessors.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their illustrious relatives, honoured this theatre with their presence on Tuesday.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON,
PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

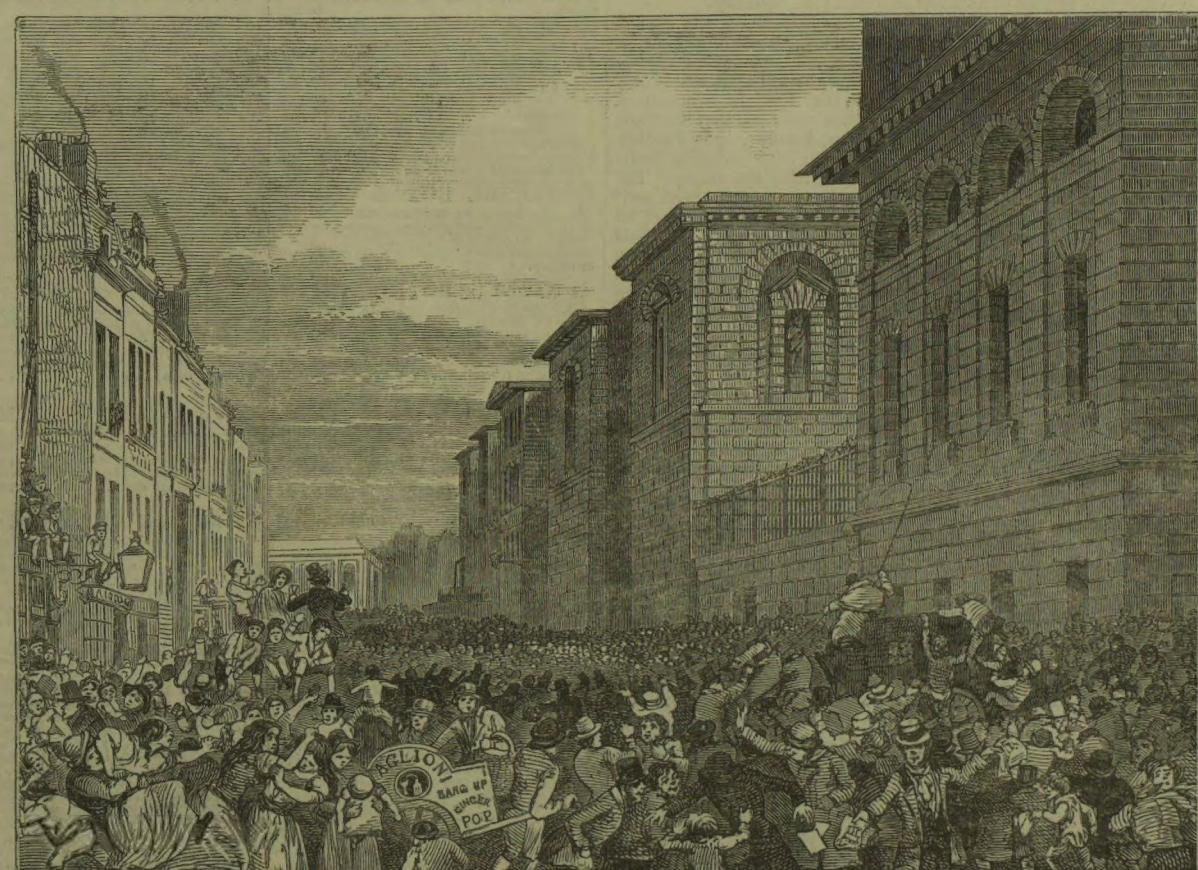
CHAPTER III.—NEWGATE—PREPARING FOR AN EXECUTION.

WITHIN and around London lies a land chequered with lights and shadows, close city courts, and stifling suburban alleys, in which the sunshine only lingers for a few minutes during the day (where it seems imprisoned and in a hurry to escape above the dusky chimneys); and in this vast metropolis these scenes are contrasted with broad, green, airy parks, and long lines of palace-like streets, which stretch westward and dip into the open and surrounding country. Its living crowds are ever in motion—now to witness a Royal procession; then cleaving a November fog, or rolling eastward to gaze upon a "Lord Mayor's Show;" or, while darkness still reigns over the solemn-looking streets—from its blind alleys and secluded nooks—haunts of vice and infamy—the uneducated heirs to crime and wretchedness grope their way towards Newgate, to see the black and ominous stage erected, on which a real and living actor is about to die, to glut the gaze of those who are assembled to witness this legal tragedy. From the first hour after the deep-toned bell of St. Paul's had struck the death-knell of the departed Sabbath, the crowd began to congregate—only a few days ago—at the front of those forbidding barriers; the doors of the neighbouring coffee-houses and gin-shops were thrown open, and those who were not content to mingle with the mob below, and witness the horrible exhibition gratis, began to rush in, and bargain for their places. Then rang upon the ear the cries of "Comfortable room!" "Excellent situation!" "Beautiful prospect!" "Splendid view!" as each in turn recommended what may be termed the box-places at the windows, or the open and airy gallery on the roofs, for the pit lay dark and crowded below, and there the audience had free entrance. From every avenue this human crowd rushed in; up narrow courts, and the wide openings of the streets, they came in dusky groups, that passed through light and shadow as they crossed over where the glare of the gas-lamps fell—then merged into the dark mass of human forms on which the gloomy shadow of Newgate settled down.

All night long were the workmen busily employed in erecting the gloomy scaffold: the sound of their hammers and saws fell upon the ear at intervals; then again were drowned by the loud jeers and coarse jests which were ever and anon uttered and responded to by many in that brutal mob. One after another the huge pieces of black wood were brought out and fitted together, until high above the crowd rose the grim stage on which the death-ending drama was to be represented. Even on the countenances of those who erected the pile no expression of pity could be traced; they hammered and sawed as if they were erecting a gay mansion for the living, instead of a place on which the

doomed victim was a few moments to plant his feet—look around him—and die! The posts which supported the planks on which so many trembling actors had trod, were fitted into the same holes in the ground

—foundations which had been dug long years ago, and stood firmly with all their load of sorrow and crime, through scores of heart-aching executions—spots which the thoughtful man never passes without heav-



PREPARING FOR AN EXECUTION.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The scenes depicted in the present page will be found detailed in our narrative of the Revolutionary proceedings in pages 127 and 128. One of the illustrations shows the crowd reading the Government Proclamation; accompanying which is the scene of tumult before the Hotel of the Minister of Marine, in the Place de la Concorde.

M. ODILLON BARROT.

M. ODILLON-BARROT is the recognised leader of the French Opposition. He is an advocate, but is better known, in England at least, as a politician. He owes his power to his eloquence, and the probity of his character as a public man. Though he might on many occasions have commanded office, he has never, in all the changes from 1815 to the present

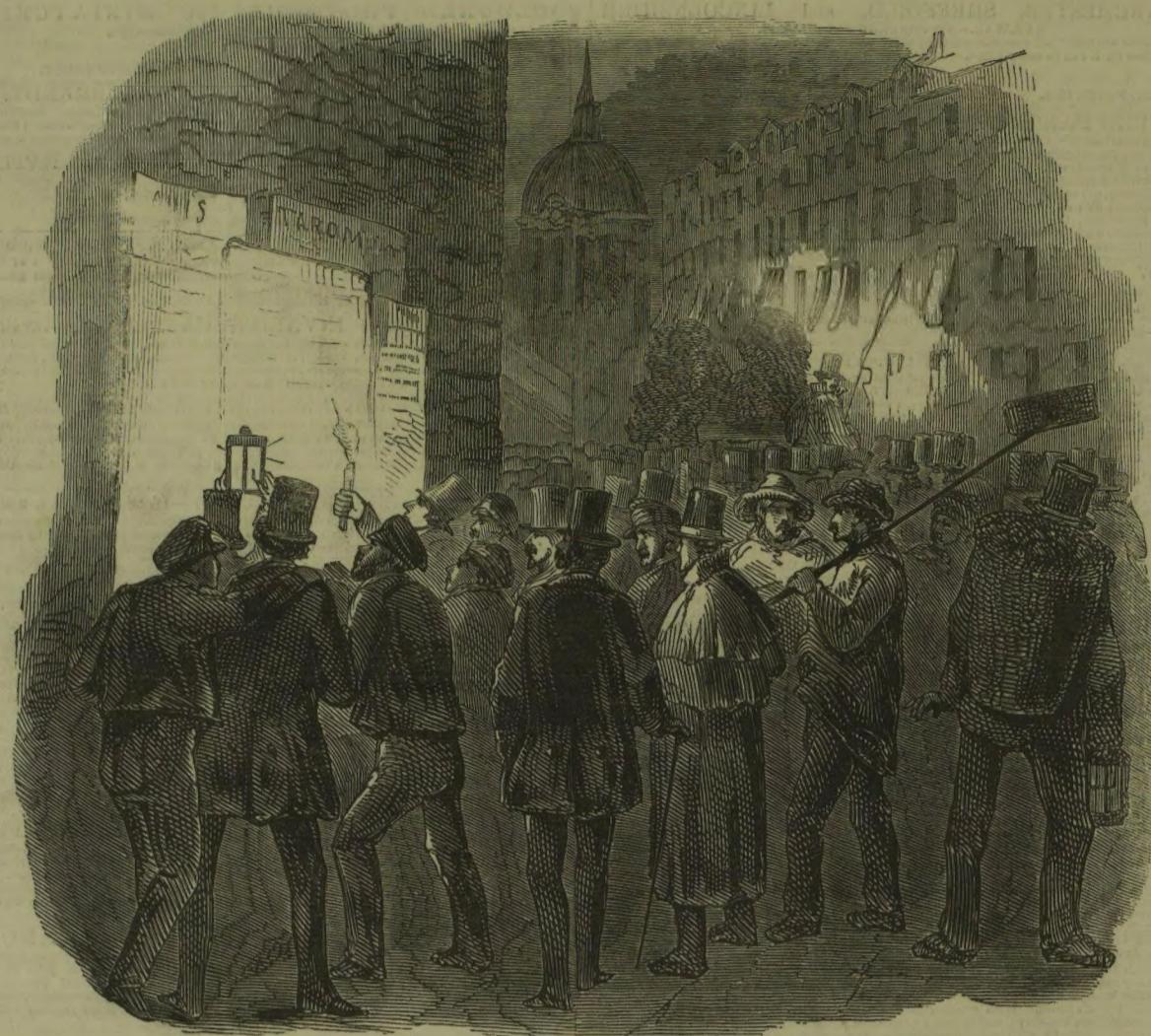


M. ODILLON BARROT.

time, accepted it. He prefers independence of mind and freedom of action. We must accompany the Portrait here given with a description of the scene in the French Chambers, on Tuesday, the 22d, when the movement out of doors was most threatening:—

The subject of discussion was the bill for prolonging the privilege of the Bank of Bordeaux. M. Léon Faucher, M. d'Eichthal, M. Galos, and others, spoke at some length on it, but without meeting with the slightest attention from the very limited attendance of members present.

Whilst one of the deputies was in the midst of a long speech on the currency question, M. Duvergier de Hauranne ascended the estrade on which the President sits, and handed to him a paper. The several Ministers present, M. Hébert, M. Dumon, M. Crémieux, and lastly, M. Guizot went up successively to the President's table, and read the paper in question. M. Guizot was observed to smile as he perused it. This was by many supposed to be the *acte d'accusation*, or notice of impeachment against the Ministers, of which the opposition journals had spoken in the morning.



THE INSURRECTION IN PARIS.—READING THE PROCLAMATION.—(SEE PAGE 118.)

These papers contained the "Impeachment of the Ministry," of which the following are the articles of accusation:—

1. Of having betrayed abroad the honour and the interests of France.
2. Of having falsified the principles of the Constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights of the people.
3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to substitute, for the free expression of public opinion, the calculations of private interest, and thus perverted the Representative Government.
4. Of having trafficked, for Ministerial purposes, in public offices, as well as in all the prerogatives and privileges of power.
5. For having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the State, and thus compromised the forces and the grandeur of the kingdom.
6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent to every free Constitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the Charter, by the laws, and by former precedents.
7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter-revolutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound agitation.

In this document Odillon-Barrot's is the first signature.

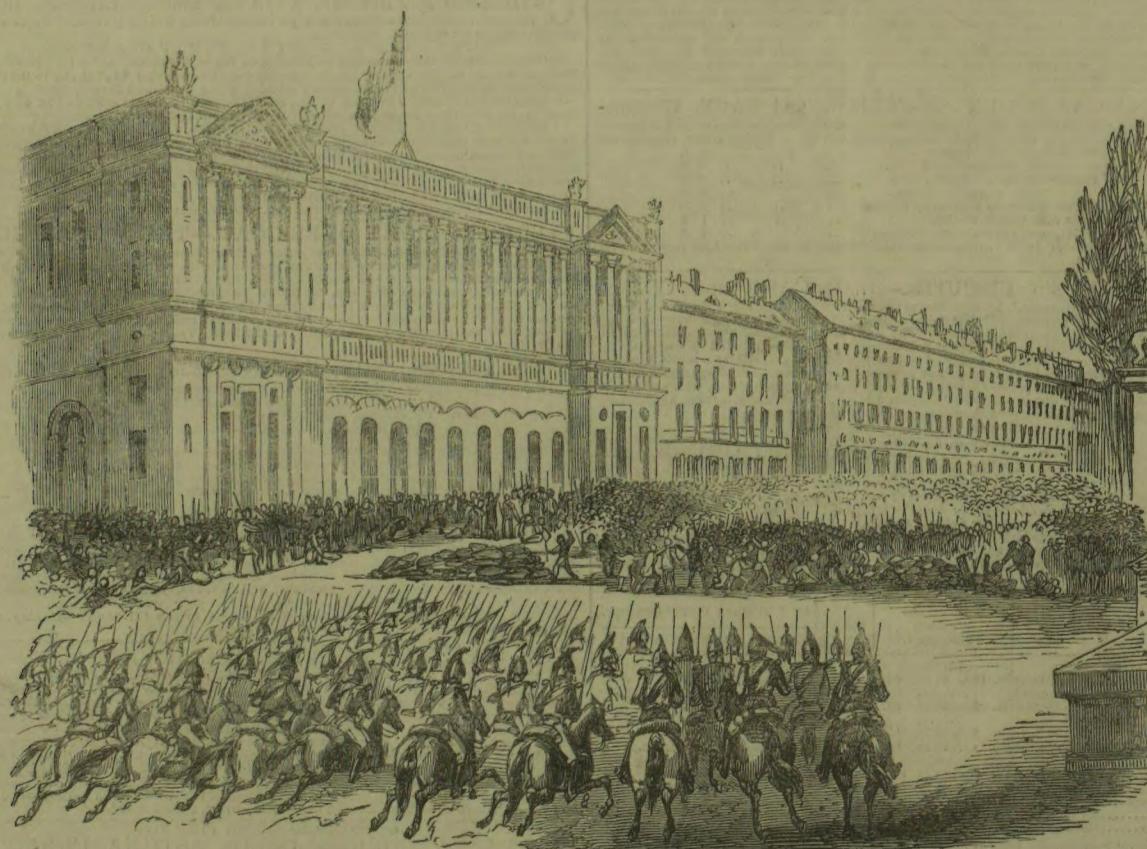
M. GUIZOT.

We are induced by the great interest of the political intelligence from Paris, to repeat a portrait of M. Guizot, which appeared in our journal nearly five years ago, namely, in our forty-first number, of April 11,

The authority of Viscount de Cormenin, the *Timon* of Parliamentary sketches, who is the most bitter and uncompromising opponent of M. Guizot, may be taken as conclusive as to the pure and rigid morals of M. Guizot's life and sentiments. This is not the place to analyse his literary and historical works. In lucidity and philosophical profundity he has no rival. As an orator, he is incomparably the most distinguished in France. It is curious that so great a man should be fond of exciting debates, but M. Guizot revels in the most animated discussion. As it warms, so does he become more eager for the combat. The Ministerial bench can scarcely hold him. He accompanies the rude or violent attack of his opponent at the tribune by a contemptuous shrug, and he gives a withering glance at the opposition as they cheer. At length, when all the rabid speakers have exhausted themselves, the Minister's turn comes. His sonorous and imposing voice, his well-turned, and energetic phrases, his calm and dignified action, even in the midst of a vehement reply, and, above all, a kind of governmental or authoritative tone, which is natural to him, awe the turbulent, and inspire confidence in the Conservative phalanx. Frequently has the majority been turned at the eleventh hour by some masterly address from M. Guizot; and at the moment when the Cabinet had appeared lost, he has realised one of its greatest triumphs. To afford the most correct notion of the man, it is simply to state, that he is now, in the Boulevard des Capucines, at the Foreign-office, what he was in his modest domicile in the Rue Ville l'Évêque. The honours of a Minister have not changed the habits of the man. To sum up M. Guizot's characteristics as a politician, it may truly be done in the language of the *Homme de Rien*, thus:—"Definitively, what is M. Guizot? He is, above all, a man for power and government, and at the same time the most independent of men; submitting to the yoke of the principles which he has laid down as his rule of conduct, and holding his head high as to the question of persons; a policy of great value estimating all that is worthy of esteem; more convinced than enthusiastic; prouder of the approbation of his conscience than of the homage of the multitude; endowed, in the supreme degree, with that force of will and perseverance which make the statesman; a mortal enemy of everything resembling disorder, and capable, if things came to the worst, of throwing himself without hesitation into despotism, rather than accept the anarchy which he abhors."

"In 1830 M. Guizot was a simple Deputy. He was one of the thirty who met at the house of M. Casimir Perier on the first day of the revolution of July, and he never deserted the still smaller band of patriotic Deputies who had the courage, during the following days, to sit and deliberate in the midst of the struggle, while the cannon were roaring in the streets, and the crowd of insurgents who protected them were sometimes engaged in combat under the windows."

"As Minister of Public Instruction, M. Guizot presented the singular anomaly of a Protestant directing the church establishment of a Catholic country; yet his impartiality and justice were such, that he never gave cause of dissatisfaction to any party; and in his connexion with literature and education, he gave to his department of state business a development and an impetus which was unknown before. He was ever ready to encourage and employ rising talent; and not a few who have since earned their bread by writing against him owed their first advancement in the world to M. Guizot's generosity."



TROOPS CHARGING THE CROWD BEFORE THE HOTEL OF THE MINISTER OF MARINE.—PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

Some time after, M. O. Barrot was seen to proceed up to the President's chair, and with great solemnity placed a folded paper in his hands. In a few minutes the Abbé de Genoude did the same; the discussion, meanwhile, drew to its close, and the expectation of the spectators was raised to the highest. Suddenly, at about a quarter to five, M. Sauzet declared that the sitting was over. [Loud cries of "No, no," burst from the left, and the President, who had left the chair, was obliged to return to his place]. M. O. Barrot then rose and complained that the President had failed in his duty in not announcing to the Chamber the nature of certain documents which had been presented in the course of the sitting. This the President explained he could not do till the documents had been examined by the Bureaux; but he acknowledged having received them, and the Chamber rose in disorder.

1843. We never publish engravings a second time, but on the present occasion we depart from our rule.

The facts of M. Guizot's career, would occupy too much space to recapitulate; we must refer the reader to the full biography given in the number above stated. At the present moment his personal character possesses the most interest, as giving a key to his late policy:—

"M. Guizot" says the eloquent *Homme de Rien*, in his "Galerie des Contemporains Illustres," "may be considered under four points of view—as the private individual, as the literary man and historian, and as orator and statesman."



M. GUIZOT.